

Hawaiian Gazette.

VOL. XXXVIII, No. 85.

HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2488.

HOME RULERS WHO GOT GOOD THINGS OF LEGISLATURE

Footings of Some of the Alleged Earnings of Anti-Republican House Employes.

Though the House of Representatives is supposedly Republican, the Home Rulers took the lion's share of the perquisites which the legislators apparently thought should be distributed with a liberal hand.

The committee on accounts after much urging has finally made a report to the House, showing actual expenditures of \$38,048, of which \$12,000 went for salaries of the members. There were probably \$3,000 which went for mileage, and legitimate expenses, leaving out the salaries paid to officers. The balance of \$15,000 was generously distributed by the various committees, and for some unexplainable reason nearly \$10,000 of the total went to notorious Home Rulers, and will no doubt be used (if the recipients are as generous as the legislators) for the purpose of preventing the election of another Republican House of Representatives.

The legislature was a good thing for the Home Rulers. In fact, according to the accounting made, it pays lots better not to be elected and take the crumbs as they fall from the legislative table. For though the members only received \$400 apiece there were few of the leading Home Rule brethren outside of the house who did not receive more than double that amount, according to course to their prominence in the party. Probably most of the money went for interpreting and translating, though the vouchers do not tell a very elaborate story as to just how the money was spent.

John Wise lost nothing by reason of his casting the deciding vote in favor of silver at the Kansas City Democratic National Convention. Altogether he received \$1,191.32, which is a pretty good salary for sixty days' work, even for as staunch a Democrat as John claims to be.

J. A. Akina, the speaker of the Home Rule House of Representatives, was also one of the favored ones. He drew \$362.55. The Home Rule Printing Co., which did not even conceal its politics in a name, drew from the Republican House \$907.50. F. J. Testa, who helped all he could to elect a Home Rule legislature, didn't lose because he failed to succeed, for the House kindly reimbursed him for his efforts by giving him \$793.05. Whether this was for printing or for drawing some of the wonderfully constructed bills is not apparent.

Jesse P. Makanni, though a Home Rule member of the last House, made nearly three times the amount of money which he would have received as a member of the legislature. He got \$1,075.90 and is probably glad now that he wasn't elected a member of the legislature for a second time, as two years ago his salary for the sixty days was but \$400.

Solomon Meheula, also a staunch Home Ruler, succeeded in drawing altogether \$1,562.25. Some of it was for services performed as clerk, though that leaves half of it still unaccounted for, and how an official, who purported to be as busy as the House clerk is supposed to be, got time to do extra work is a mystery.

T. R. Mossman received \$342, William Mossman, father and son together drew \$288 and George Markham, also in the Home Rule ranks, drew \$209.50. J. K. Prendergast, a Home Rule (Tramways) member of the last legislature is probably sorry he wasn't reelected, as he only received \$260. J. M. Poepeo drew one lump sum of \$537.50 and probably thinks it better to remain out of the legislature in the future. D. Kalanokalani, Jr., only received \$41.75 for all his services, but then he did well at the special session of the Senate. Mose. K. Nakuna, who damned the missionaries as well as the Republicans during the last campaign, received \$522.50 for his valuable services.

Some other amounts paid were H. C. Birbe, \$310; W. B. Sims, \$499.89; W. H. Coney, \$475.75; Isaac Cockett, \$36.

The nest of bolters in the Bulletin office was feathered well. Though the paper covertly worked against the ticket throughout the campaign, it pulled down nearly \$3,000 in spoils. Several hundred dollars more went to one of its editors. Of other alleged party men who have made a business of fighting the Republican Territorial administration, Charles Wilcox got \$361.50 and W. J. Coelho got \$1,580.75.

DESPERADO HULSE IS HELD BY BAKERSFIELD JURY FOR MURDERS

BAKERSFIELD, Cal., April 30.—The coroner's jury after a long inquest over the remains of William Tibbett and Marshal Packard, who were killed in the final battle with outlaw "Jim" McKinney, returned a verdict today in which they hold Al Hulse, the outlaw's companion, as partly responsible for the murder of the two men. There is a great deal of excitement here, but the police think they can keep Hulse from the crowd and that the law will be allowed to take its course.

The police charge that Hulse was in the same room as McKinney in the Chinese joss house at the time of the battle between the outlaw and the police and say that he fired some of the shots that caused the deaths of the two officers. When caught by the police he was heavily armed.

"Al" Hulse has for years been notorious as an all-around bad man in the valley sections of California. Some years ago in company with another desperado he got in a fight with some Portuguese and two were killed. He was convicted and sent to prison, but upon his release got in another row. In this case he killed a Chinaman. He got two years for that crime and since his second release has been living in Chinatown in Bakersfield and it was from his room that McKinney made his last desperate struggle against the officers.

LEGISLATURE IN EXTRA SESSION HAS BEGUN WORK

Speaker Beckley, Chosen by Acclamation, Takes Command of House Once More.

The legislature has met in extra session, has organized, and has adjourned until today, when it is to be presumed it will begin in earnest the work for which it has been called together, namely the passage of the several appropriation bills which were not reached at the regular session. These bills were not reached for—well, a variety of causes. They will be reached now, at all events, because there is nothing else to be done and because, under the law, the sooner the members get their work done and get away the more they will be to the good.

There are six bills to be considered at the extra session, certainly. There are, first, the Six Months' Appropriation Bill for current expenses, second the Six Months' Appropriation Bill for pay rolls and salaries, third the Eighteen Months' Appropriation Bill for Territorial pay roll and salaries, fourth the Eighteen Months' Appropriation Bill for Territorial current expenses, fifth the Loan Bill, and sixth, the Emergency Appropriation Bill. As to the best and most expeditious manner of reaching these bills, there are various suggestions. It is the general opinion that there will be no change in the committees of either house having financial matters in charge, and that there will be a consultation between the leaders in the two houses, probably today, so that the Senate may take part of the bills and pass them while the House is taking the balance, so that both branches will be at work all the time and there will be no doubling up. Then it is also suggested that the members from the various islands have conferences on their own account, agree among themselves just what appropriations each shall have and report back their agreement to the committees and have them incorporated in the appropriation bills, after finding out the lump sum that is to go to each island or each district. These island conferences will not be official, but the houses will recognize them, of course, if the work is done in that way. And it would be in the interest of expedition.

The Senate passed all appropriation bills on first reading. There will be but one appropriation message from the governor—that which will deal with the eighteen months' period from the day the county bill goes into effect. Estimates are now being prepared by the various department heads for the action of the governor.

IN THE HOUSE.

The House had some little difficulty in getting itself called to order at the opening of the extra session, because the members did not seem to know exactly how to go about it, but finally the clerk of the House that died on Tuesday, Solomon Meheula, took the gavel, rapped for order, read the Governor's message calling the extra session, and set the machinery going. The floor had been filled with all kinds of idlers before he did it, and there was a buzz of talk because it was recognized that there might be a change in the organization, especially in the matter of some of the minor officers, and the petty candidates and friends of petty candidates were getting busy. And, after all, they got nobody's scalp but that of the gray-haired old chaplain, who had done nobody any harm and had tried to do some people some good, and that of the messenger with the brave hair. But his scalp was fair game.

After the clerk had stopped the buzzing, Mr. Chillingworth nominated Lewis for temporary chairman, and after that gentleman had been chosen and had taken the chair, Chillingworth moved that Beckley be elected Speaker. The clerk was instructed to cast the vote—and it was discovered that there

was no clerk. Meheula was chosen temporary secretary, to remedy this, and while they were at it Coelho was also chosen temporary interpreter. And then Beckley was elected speaker by acclamation. He made the strong hand hand felt at once. As soon as he was seated, half a dozen members jumped up to nominate Knudsen for vice speaker.

"The clerk will call the roll of the House," said Beckley, quietly.

SOME SMALL CONTENTS.

The clerk obeyed orders out of habit perhaps, and it showed that Aylett and Jaeger were absent. Then Knudsen was elected vice speaker, Meheula was elected clerk, Coelho was elected interpreter and Thelen stenographer. It looked as though the old organization was going to go through without change, but it wasn't. The first split came on the election of the chaplain. Harris nominated Rev. Mr. Kekuewa, the incumbent, and nominations were about to close when Kariho leaped to his feet and named Rev. Mr. Manase. The latter gentleman was chosen, too, by a vote of 15 to 11.

The election of sergeant at arms was next in order. Harris nominated Kaleo, the incumbent. Kaniho nomi-

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HERE IS THE CHOICEST STORY OF THE APRILTIDE

Mahukona Reports a Meteor Which Shook the Houses of Hilo and Was on View For an Hour and Forty Minutes.

Manager Cross of the Wireless Telegraph Company received this message last night from Mahukona:

A brilliant meteor passed over Hilo this a. m. The direction was from south to north. It was seen as early as four and as late as five-forty. The trail resembled steam or smoke from a skyrocket, and was steel blue. As it passed it made a rumbling noise, and shook dwellings in Hilo to some extent. The meteor was plainly visible from Naalehu at five thirty, and residents believed it to be from the volcano.

A TURKISH BANK BLOWN UP BY THE REVOLUTIONISTS

A Filipino Town of One Thousand Houses Is Destroyed by an Incendiary.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

SALONICA, April 30.—The Ottoman bank has been attacked and destroyed by dynamite. There was a great panic. Two men were killed. Troops are arriving to enforce martial law.

Loubet at Home Again.

MARSEILLES, April 30.—President Loubet returned from Algeria today in a battleship. He was saluted on entering the harbor by a large fleet of French and foreign naval vessels. The city was decorated and there was a military parade. The President leaves tomorrow by a special train for Paris.

PARIS, France, April 30.—The French capital is gaily decorated tonight in preparation for the reception tomorrow of President Loubet on his return from Algeria and to receive King Edward. Both will be in the city tomorrow. The fine trees lining each side of the Avenue Champs Elysees, from the Arch of Triumph to the Place de la Concord, are a mass of brilliant lights and paper decorations. Fountains of lights have been arranged in the Place de la Concord, around the Arch of Triumph, and the bridges crossing the Seine are decorated.

Great Forest Fires.

BRADDOCK, Pa., April 30.—The forest fires now raging here are the worst known in years. The known damage is \$1,000,000. Watsonville is believed to have been destroyed with considerable loss of life.

Co-Ed Ranks Full.

PALO ALTO, April 30.—No more special women students will be received at Stanford University, the 500 limit having been reached.

A Strike Will Fail.

REDDING, Cal., April 30.—A military company having been equipped to compel respect for the law, the failure of the strike centering here is probable.

Mob Attacks Americans.

WASHINGTON, April 30.—A mob attacked a corps of American engineers near Canton. The imperilled men were rescued by the gunboat Callao.

Deserters and Rations.

VALLEJO, April 30.—Many naval desertions are occurring. The complaint is over the rations, which the Government says are wholesome.

Philippine Town Burned.

MANILA, April 30.—Maraquina has been destroyed by fire and one thousand houses burned. The cause was incendiary.

A Disappearing Currency.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—A million Filipino pesos have been received at the mint here for recoinage.

Hostiles in Bad Luck.

MANILA, April 30.—The insurgents remaining in the field are reported to be in great distress.

The Typhoid Epidemic.

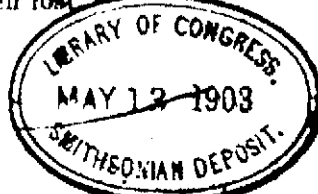
PALO ALTO, April 30.—There are two new cases of typhoid fever here and one death.

HOLLIDAYBURG, Penn., April 30.—An explosion at the dynamite works wrecked property and killed nine workmen.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 30.—F. P. Sargent, chief of the Immigration Bureau, sailed for Honolulu in the Peking leaving today.

ROME, Italy, April 30.—King Edward took his departure today after his brief visit with King Victor Emmanuel. The leave-taking of the sovereigns was notable for the marked courtesies exchanged, King Edward bestowing a kiss upon Emmanuel at their final interview.

FRANK, N. W. T., April 30.—Later reports indicate that the supposed volcanic disturbance at Turtle Mountain is a tremendous landslide following a subterranean explosion. The origin of this great displacement of land is not considered to be volcanic. Minor landslides continue to follow in rapid succession. A section of the country ten miles wide has been devastated, destroying property estimated at a million and a half dollars. Sixty lives have been lost.



LEGISLATURE DIES AFTER SOME HARD WORK AT END

Special Session for Appropriations Is Called.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

When the Legislature adjourned after midnight it was with a record which when compared with that of its predecessor was remarkable.

Eighty-eight bills and 12 joint resolutions went to the Governor of which he signed 74, two being passed over veto. Of the vetoes of the Governor most have been sustained, among them those of the Paoa water bill and the Municipal bill, the latter being the subject of the last fight of the night in the House. The last day was most active forty bills being passed.

Governor Dole signed a proclamation after midnight calling the Legislature together tomorrow for the consideration of the Appropriation bills, which have been absolutely overlooked by the lower house, though all have passed the Senate.

IN THE HOUSE.

Without reading the Journal, the House began work with the reading and passing of the insurance bill, without dissenting vote. The measure to provide for a digest of the Supreme Court reports went through with 20 ayes and 7 noes. The militia reorganization measure was again put on final passage, it having failed on Monday night, and this time it went through with ayes 21, noes 8. The pharmacy bill was once more brought up, and this time secured 23 ayes to 5 noes, and so passed.

The Kona-Kau railroad tax exemption bill came up, and Kaniho and Pali made the remarkable argument that the construction of the road through property in Kona would result in heavy loss to the owners of the land, and it was the duty of the Legislature to protect the people against the railroad. There was a discursive talk over the matter, and then the bill was passed by 18 to 6. By an almost unanimous vote, Kaniho alone in opposition, the bill substituting "Chief Engineer" for "Fire Marshal" in the laws was passed.

CLAIMS COMMISSION BILL.

The bill for a commission for hearing claims for imprisonment in 1895 of certain foreign subjects brought up a discussion which lasted for some time. The Paele bill, Harris said, would cover the matter of citizens, but many members were of the opinion that there should be amendments, and the House went into committee of the whole, taking up the bill section by section.

Long began the amending by proposing that the commission should be citizens of the Territory and appointed by the President of the United States, and that the chairman should be a jurist of distinction, who was not a resident prior to July 7, 1898. Long said the Governor would be prejudiced, and the Senate would be the same. The amendments were promptly killed. Section 1 then passed.

Kuphea offered the amendment extending the scope of the inquiry to all persons who may present claims for arrest and imprisonment in 1895 and 1896, and Long moved to strike out the amounts of the claims, Kellinot moving to strike out section 2, which limits the inquiry to certain persons. When this was done, the committee rose and the House took a recess, after passing a resolution by Harris providing for the taking over of Dominis, Anapuni, College and Hastings streets from C. S. Deaky.

STAMP BILL PASSES.

The stamp tax bill was revived for a moment and Vida moved its passage, Kumalea opposing, he saying that the tax was one which rested on the rich and was a wise one. Harris showed that the returns were very small, and the capital kept out of the country great in amount. The bill was then passed by ayes 20, noes 3.

The measure providing for the organization of Societies for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children was then killed with ayes 15, noes 14.

LICENSE BILL PUT THROUGH.

The Conference Committee on the liquor license bill reported in favor of the passage of the measure, the Senate agreeing to House amendments with the exception of minor points, which was adopted by the House.

On motion of Chillingworth all addresses were limited to five minutes for the rest of the session.

A resolution was then introduced by Kellinot, providing for the setting aside of \$3,000 of the funds of the House for the printing of the House Journal, there to be printed 300 copies, half in each language, to be distributed among the members. Harris wanted bids received. Mebeula said that he had asked bids and the Star refused, the Gazette Company had not done so, nor had the Bulletin. The matter was closed.

MANY ACTS SIGNED.

Secretary Carter announced that the Governor had signed acts 33, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, and 55.

There are many of the Bar Association acts and the dentist bill, the loan act, the Kaula railway franchise, the Agricultural Department bill, for a commission to compile laws, for pub-

THE LEGISLATURE OF HAWAII



THE TERRITORIAL SENATE.



Photos by Rice and Perkins.

TERRITORIAL HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THEY SAY THERE WAS NO BRIBERY IN LEGISLATURE

The Police Committee Reports That It Could Find No Foundation for Rumors.

To Hon. F. W. Beckley, Speaker of the House of Representatives of the Legislature of Hawaii.

Sir: We, your Committee on Police, to whom was referred the article published in the Honolulu Star, under date of April 22, 1903, charging members of this House with receiving bribes in connection with the Liquor Bill, etc., which said article is hereto annexed and marked Exhibit A, having duly considered the same, beg leave to report, as follows, to wit:

First: We examined the following witnesses: F. L. Hoogs, E. H. F. Wolters, Wm. Coelho and David Kahaulelio, they being, so far as your committee could ascertain, the only parties able to give any testimony upon the matter under consideration, and no other parties requested to be heard, or indicated in any manner whatsoever a desire to appear before your committee. The examination, therefore, has been an exhaustive as your committee could make it; but nothing whatever has been brought out to show any foundation for the charges contained in the said newspaper article, as more fully appears from the transcript of the evidence, taken at said examination, and hereto annexed and marked Exhibit B.

Second: Your Committee find, that the said article was wantonly and maliciously published. The said newspaper in said publication showed an utter disregard for the feelings and reputation of the members of this House by recklessly attacking their integrity in such a way as to keep within the law of contempt, and beyond the reach of proceedings for criminal libel. While we would not abridge the liberty of the press, yet the publication under consideration is such a wanton abuse of the right of the press to criticize freely the conduct of public men discharging legislative duties as to suggest that the Organic Act should be amended in such a way as to bring such publications under the law of contempt.

Third: We, therefore, recommend the adoption by this House of the following resolution, namely:

Resolved: That the article appearing in the Honolulu Star, under date of April 22, 1903, charging members of this House with receiving bribes in connection with the Liquor Bill, etc., was wantonly and maliciously published, being without any foundation whatsoever; and that the Manager of said paper, F. L. Hoogs, in making said publication, was guilty of conduct unbecoming a journalist or of one having the management of a daily newspaper, and is condemned therefor.

Resolved: That the Speaker request Hon. Jonah Kuhio Kalaniana'ole, our Delegate to Congress, to take under consideration the advisability of amending Section 25 of the Organic Act so to provide a punishment for publications of a character similar to the one aforesaid.

Very respectfully,
HENRY C. VIDA,
Chairman Committee on Police,
S. F. CHILLINGWORTH,
A. FERNANDEZ,
W. P. HALL.

TIME AND MONEY. — Sickness causes a loss of both time and money. You lose the time and have the expense of medical attendance, entailing a double loss. This can be avoided by using some reliable remedy at the first stage of the sickness. The purchase of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy often proves a profitable investment. For, by its use at the first appearance of any unusual looseness of the bowels, a severe attack of diarrhoea or dysentery may be averted, that might otherwise compel a week's cessation from labor. Every household should have a bottle at hand. It never fails and is pleasant to take. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

LAHAINA IS GIVEN NEW NATIONAL BANK

Authorized With Capital of \$25,000 by the Comptroller of the Treasury.

(MAIL SPECIAL TO THE ADVERTISER)

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 17.—The first application for a very long time from Hawaii for a new national bank in the territory has just been received by the Comptroller of the Currency and approved. It is an application to organize "The Lahaina National Bank, of Lahaina, Hawaii." The Comptroller promptly granted the authority for the financial undertaking which is to have a capital of \$25,000. The chief men in the bank will be C. D. Lufkin, of Wailuku, Maui; Mr. R. A. Wadsworth, W. T. Robinson, D. O. Lindsay, and C. Cooke.

The Commissioner of Immigration, Mr. Frank Sargeant, formerly the chief of the locomotive firemen, is completing his arrangements for a visit to Hawaii to inspect the arrangements for constructing a new immigrant station. He expects to sail from San Francisco on April 30. Just what details Mr. Sargeant will work out while in Hawaii are not fully known, but it will not be surprising if he looks over the labor situation somewhat. Mr. Sargeant has the confidence of President Roosevelt to a marked degree and his word regarding Hawaii when he returns will have much weight at the White House.

MITCHELL ON ATHERTON.

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, who was chairman of the subcommittee that visited Hawaii last summer, has been here most of the time since Congress adjourned. Yesterday he started for New York, where he will rest for some weeks. "I was grieved to read in the newspapers," said Senator Mitchell, "of the death of Mr. Atherton, in Honolulu. He was one of the most competent men I met in Honolulu and I had great confidence in him."

"Yes, we expect to accomplish some legislation for Hawaii at the next session of Congress," declared Senator Mitchell in answer to a question on that subject. "I have no definite ideas yet as to exactly what we shall try to accomplish. I am waiting first to see what the territorial legislature will do. Thus far they seem to have been cutting high jinks out there."

Senator Mitchell is still looking poorly as the result of his long illness during the past winter. He expects to recuperate during the summer and to be able to take up the work as to Hawaii vigorously. He says his illness had its beginning in the tremendous amount of work he put into the Hawaiian report last fall.

PUBLIC LANDS.

A few days ago the Interior Department asked the Treasury Department for information about the Attorney General's opinion regarding authority for transfer of public lands in Hawaii in compensation for the Bishop site, desired for a new postoffice building.

The opinion expressed at the Treasury Department, some time ago as I stated in a previous letter, was that the actual transfer would not be made till Congress has acted and authorized the construction of a public building at Honolulu but at the Interior Department some doubt is expressed on that point. If complete authority to transfer the property and put the government in actual possession of the Bishop site can be had the Interior Department may urge the completion of the transaction.

THE PRESIDENTIAL TRIP.

Detailed expenses of Presidential trips, such as Mr. Roosevelt is now taking through the West, are never known entirely to the public. Railroad men, than whom there are no others more patriotic and more reverential for the office of President, are not given to talking much about such matters. In fact the authority for arrangements generally originates "upstairs," as the phrase goes in railroading, not down stairs with the passenger and traffic managers. The word comes down from the President of the road or someone in his confidence.

A railroad man here, who has had to do with the fitting out of trips for Presidents, said today that he had heard many explanations of how the expenses for long railroad journeys of Presidents were met but none of these had ever been exactly correct. But it is nevertheless true that the presidential train passes over railroads free of charge and the officers of a road are generally glad to have it said that the President is travelling over it. Such trips mean more or less in the way of advertisement and then it frequently happens there is a great deal of politics and political advantage, benefits from which are probably more illusory than actual.

In enterprising country, like the far west, the passenger men of a railroad are pleased to have the President travel their way because they can prepare pictures of his special train and put it upon their folders or otherwise advertise the fact that the President liked their route. The freight officials also see advantages that are supposed to come to their department. But in any event all the departments of a great railroad are glad to know the President is travelling over their line. It is therefore a very safe proposition that in his 14,000 mile journey neither President Roosevelt nor any of his party will pay any railroad fare. Everywhere they will travel with this special train by the courtesy of railroad officials.

If the special train were to be paid for, it would cost somebody a pretty penny. It consists of a combination baggage and smoking car, two Pullman sleeping cars, dining car, and a private, or hotel car, for the use of the President. The average price paid for the use of a Pullman car is about \$40 a day and the five cars in the train would average not far from \$200 daily. It is the custom of the Pullman Company, to whom this special train belongs, to charge for a car from the time it leaves the depot till it returns. As the President will be absent from Washington 66 days the approximate price of the Pullman train would be \$13,200 but that does not include the price of feeding the people in his party, which would be a considerable item beyond the figures already quoted.

Then the item of pulling the special over the tracks of the different railroads is a big one. The average charge, if the train were paid for, would be about \$2 a train mile or for 14,000 miles about \$28,000. From this and the Pullman item above mentioned one has a total of \$41,200. Then there are numerous other items, which the average man would hardly think of but which will probably swell the actual expenses of the President's western trip for his special train to about \$66,000. In fact a man here, who has had considerable experience with railroading, said today that the expenses of the special train on the Western trip will be not far from \$1,000 a day.

THE HOTEL BILLS.

When the President's party leaves his train and stays at a hotel in a city it is usual for the citizens to pay all the hotel bills as the President generally goes as the guest of the city. For the last three or four administrations the immediate party of the President on his trips includes a personal friend or two, his secretary and his physician and also an assistant secretary, who spend much of their time in his hotel car with him. A porter generally remains at the

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BIG RAILROAD LINES TO SEND TOURISTS TO ISLANDS

Agents to Meet the Wants of Travelers Have
Been Put on Oceanic Company's Steam-
ers Between This City and San Francisco.

The railroads of the mainland, and the Oceanic Steamship Company, acting in conjunction, have at last taken steps that bid Honolulu hope that the islands will soon begin to draw a share of the tourist business of California. And the railroads of the mainland, and the steamship companies are the great agencies that direct tourist travel. Tourists are but men,—and incidentally, women,—and men are a good deal like sheep, in some ways. They go where they are sent, and where one goes many will follow.

This is philosophy, and beside the practical issue of the matter. The point is that the railroads and the Oceanic Steamship Company, a combination known as the A. & A. Line—which cabalistic letters mean American & Australian line—have at last begun to look to these islands as a good drawing card for their business, and when they do that they will build up the tourist travel to the islands. It is the railroads and the steamship companies of the mainland, with some help from intelligently directed local agencies, that have built up the tourist business of Southern California, and the tourist business of Southern California, in its turn, has built up great and prosperous cities. One hundred thousand tourists visited Los Angeles alone last winter, to the great profit of the railway lines centering there, and that one hundred thousand tourists probably spent a thousand dollars apiece, taking them as a whole. These are figures that begin to stagger the imagination.

The A. & A. combination embraces the Oceanic Steamship Company, the Southern Pacific Railroad Company, the Union Pacific, the Atchafson, Topeka & Santa Fe, the Chicago & Northwestern, and the Chicago & Alton. Here is a combination of a great ocean line of steamers with five of the strongest railways in the United States, and if these take hold of the matter in dead earnest—as, in fact, they have done—then we may look with some confidence for the tide of tourist travel to begin to come our way with a rush that will add materially to the prosperity of this city and the territory, and that within a very short time indeed.

On the last Alameda there arrived in Honolulu Mr. Frank M. Jenifer, an energetic young man until recently employed in the passenger department of the Santa Fe railway, whose official title is "Passenger Agent" for the A. & A. line, but whose real business is the direction of tourist travel to and from these islands. Mr. Jenifer is the first one of a group of similar agents who will be sent out, and he proposes to get pretty well acquainted with Honolulu and the islands, because his business, in future, will keep him on the run between San Francisco and Honolulu, as other agents will be kept. In effect, his duties will be to travel on the steamers of the Oceanic line, and to be a sort of bureau of miscellaneous information for the passengers on the line, both as to matters on the islands and on the mainland. He will route the through passengers from the Colonies across the American continent, will take up and exchange their through tickets both to the east and to Europe, will give them all information as to interesting side trips on the mainland—to Yosemite, Santa Barbara, the Yellowstone, and where not—and will see that they land in San Francisco as thoroughly posted as to what is the proper thing to do as it is possible for a tourist to be. There will be three of these tourist agents in the employ of the company, and one will come down to Honolulu on every trip of the Alameda, meet the through steamer here and go back to the Coast in her. It will be the duty of the agent coming down to post tourists about the points of interest on the islands—to which end the local tourist men will probably bestir themselves somewhat—and meeting the through steamers here devote themselves on the return of the through boats to the needs of those passengers who want to see something of the best of America en route to Europe.

The position is similar in quality to that filled by the tourist agents on the trains of the various overland roads on the mainland but the duties will be somewhat wider and the men filling the positions will necessarily be men of more class in their business. In fact, there is some competition for the positions among the bright men of the several companies interested—or was, for the agents are all no doubt selected by this time. Mr. Jenifer, the first of them, will go up to the coast on the Sonoma, and the man who is to be second appointee is to come down on the next Alameda, to meet the next boat in turn.

This is the first time that a movement has been made in the way of the intelligent direction of tourist travel to the islands, or from the colonies, nevertheless it is not an experiment. The same thing has been done on the mainland, and it is bound to be successful. When its success begins to appear, naturally the other great transcontinental roads will want to break in. And they will send out tourist agents, too, and there will be tourist excursions organized and, presently, that reduction in fares that always has followed keen competition for a trade of this character. Honolulu, as a matter of fact, is thus for the first time put on the tourist's map.

NEW TWO CENT STAMPS GOING OUT.

Local philatelists should make haste to collect the new 2-cent stamps. They are to be withdrawn soon, because of a defect in the portrait of Washington. When the stamps were first printed, the nose of the Father of His Country was seen to be of a fiery-red hue, and the whole face of the man resembled that of a rake of his time. The laurel leaves looked like banana and tobacco leaves, and there also seemed to be an overdose of reading matter on the stamp. These points were picked out by the enemies of the sticker, and as a result there will be a new design engraved.

It was at first supposed that the reason for the carmine tint of the great General's nose was due to the fact that the first printings were made with an overabundance of carmine ink, and that after the workmen had become used to the new plates, they would be able to regulate the ink supply more accurately. With this proposed diminution of ink it was also supposed that the red nose would disappear. But not so. Experiments were made with a smaller quantity of ink, but with no success. The nose still remained red. The laurel leaves still looked like bananas, and the engravers decided that nothing short of re-engraving could make matters better. That is what will be done.

Strike Orders Disobeyed.

LOS ANGELES, April 29.—The Union ordered a street car strike today. Only twelve crews obeyed and the attempt was a fiasco.

BOARD OF HEALTH PAU

Present Body Is
Wiped Out by
Law.

The Board of Health held no meeting yesterday and it is hardly likely that the board as at present constituted will ever meet again unless it is to close up the business still in hand.

The Kaohi bill "to reorganize the Board of Health" as signed wipes the present health body entirely out of existence. It does not even give them an opportunity to resign, but creates a new board in the place of the one now acting. The executive officer is also done away with, and Dr. Pratt will have to be recommissioned under some new title in order to be able to carry on the business of the board.

The new law provides that the Board of Health shall consist of four laymen, two physicians and the Attorney-General. Even though Governor Dole should reappoint the present members of the board at least one change would have to be made, as there are now three medical men of the board. These are Dr. Cooper, Dr. Mays and Dr. Moore. The lay members are M. P. Robinson, E. A. Mott-Smith, F. C. Smith and Attorney-General Andrews, ex-officio.

"Are you going to resign?" was asked E. A. Mott-Smith yesterday, after he had said that the Board of Health had been wiped out of existence.

"Resign," he said. "We don't get a chance to resign. We are already paid. There will most probably have to be a meeting to reorganize, for one of the medical members will have to be dropped under the law. The president is also to be appointed by the Governor, and he is made a salaried officer, though there is no appropriation for this purpose."

There is some doubt now as to what status the Board of Health is in, as regards appropriations. The law as passed was not carefully drawn and many defects have been discovered, though it is a bill of less than two pages. There is no provision for tidying over the time between the taking effect of the act, which is immediately, and the beginning of the new biennial period. It is probable however that nominations of the present members of the Board will be sent to the Senate very shortly, so that there may be an immediate reorganization. Another important change in the law is the one which provides that the Legislature shall fix the salaries of all health officers, doctors and other employees of the Board of Health. Formerly there was a lump appropriation for government physicians and for expenses out of

WORKING ON TRANSPORTS

Secretary Helm
Tries to Secure
Stops.

Secretary Helm of the Merchants' Association is pushing the work of securing the stopping of the army transports here, on the way to and from the Philippines. He is now in San Francisco and is taking up the matter with the officers there. The officials of the Association here have been requested to furnish him with information, which it is thought will have good effect upon the officers of the quartermaster department.

Mr. Helm has seen Col. Duval, who is chief quartermaster in San Francisco, and the recommendation has been made that the matter be taken up with General Humphreys of the Department, who is expected to arrive in San Francisco soon. The committee of the Merchants' Association recently took up this matter, and then it was expected that Gen. Humphreys would pass through in the Siberia, on his way back from the Philippines, but the letters received by the steamer of yesterday from Mr. Helm, lead to the belief that this course has been abandoned, and that the general is journeying in a transport.

The letter from Secretary Helm, received yesterday, by the officers of the Association, asks for the prices of coal here, as that factor will be important in its bearing. It will make the trip three days longer this way, but the ships will be able to carry the greater amount of cargo.

DIARRHOEA is a tickle to be dreaded than diphtheria. It attacks all ages and is equally fatal to young and old. The great mortality resulting from diarrhoea is due to the lack of proper treatment at the first stages of the disease. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

WAS COUNTY BILL FIXED?

Section Inserted
Though Not
Passed.

Was the County bill "fixed" after it passed both houses of the legislature, and before it was submitted to Governor Dole for signature. Both houses agreed to leave out the House amendment requiring hackmen to have a knowledge of both the English and Hawaiian language, and to pass a separate bill, which was done, but yet the copy signed by the Governor contains the very clause which the conference committee agreed to omit.

Section 345, Chapter 56, relating to vehicles and drivers, is as follows: "The Sheriff or Deputy Sheriff shall before any license is issued for any passenger vehicle, inspect the vehicle for which a license is requested and the harness and the animals to be used therewith, and if he shall find the same to be in good serviceable condition he shall deliver to the applicant therefor a certificate setting forth such fact, and the capacity of the vehicle. Such officer shall also examine any applicant for a driver's license and if he finds such applicant to be competent driver, AND ABLE TO READ AND WRITE THE ENGLISH OR HAWAIIAN LANGUAGE HE SHALL GIVE HIM A CERTIFICATE TO THAT EFFECT."

"No license shall be issued to any driver or for any passenger vehicle until the receipt by the Tax Collector of SUCH CERTIFICATE."

Both the original bill in the possession of the Governor and the copy of the bill in the Senate records contain this clause. The bill as passed by the Senate did not have any reference to the section as finally inserted, and the conference committee agreed to strike it from the House amendments. This subject was one of the points of difference between the Senate and the House and it was agreed in the conference that it should be omitted, the condition being that the Senate should pass the Hackmen's bill as it came from the House, and which contained the language qualification. This the Senate finally did. J. D. Avery, the clerk of the conference committee, said it had been agreed that this clause should be omitted and the same statement is made by members of the conference committee.

The conference committee report has no reference to the section referring to vehicle licenses, and though several changes are reported in the license chapter as agreed upon, there is not the slightest reference to the hackmen.

None of the members of the Legislature who were questioned knew exactly how the amendment had crept into the bill, though there was a unanimity of opinion that it had not been intended to pass the section as in the bill which was signed by Governor Dole.

LIBERAL AT LAST MOMENT

The Senate Unwilling
to Leave Money
Unspent.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Senate after talking economy for fifty-nine days of the session took on a liberal streak yesterday when it was found that the entire sum of \$25,000 appropriated for expenses had not been used up. Half of the balance of \$4,000 found to be still on hand was ordered divided up among the Senate employees, though the clerk got rather the best of it. The idea was that the Senate officials had been compelled to work at night, and so their compensation was almost doubled in some cases.

Senator Isenberg reported on the resolution regarding the pay of Senate officials saying there was a balance of \$434.15 in the expense fund against which bills amounting to \$434.15 were outstanding, leaving a balance of \$400. The following distribution of this amount was recommended: For printing the Journal, \$2,000; 40 days clerk services, \$400; 60 days for extra work at \$7.50 per day, \$450; Sergeant-at-Arms, 60 days, 1 dollar per day, \$60; Messenger, \$50; Assistant clerk, \$120; Janitor, \$60; Chaplain, \$50; Interpreter, \$120; stamps for Senators, \$20; incidentals, \$220; total, \$3,700, leaving a balance of \$200. This report was adopted without dissent.

The twenty dollars set apart for stamps for Senators was invested immediately and a big bunch of twos was placed at each desk by the Sergeant-at-Arms. Senators Isenberg and McCandless divided their quota of the stamps between Kalaupokalani and Kaohi.

There was a small supply of Senate stationery left on hand and this also was distributed among Kalaupokalani, Kaohi and Kahu.

Looking After Licensees

The Republican Executive Committee is now busily engaged in looking over the list of applicants for beer licenses. A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Atkinson and Winton was instructed to make a careful canvass of the applicants and report upon qualifications.

THE GOLDEN STATE IS CROWDED WITH ARMY OF EAGER HOME-SEEKERS

Twenty-Four Thousand of Them
Have Arrived There Within
the Last Ten Weeks.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Owing to the success of the methods used for advertising the advantages of California in the East, twenty four thousand colonists have entered the State in the last ten weeks.

VICTORIA, April 28.—Both Japan and Russia are making vigorous war preparations which include heavy purchases of supplies. Nine more Russian warships are at Port Arthur.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—President Harriman, who is in the city, says that Seattle, in competing for the Oriental trade, will have to meet four new Oriental steamers running from this port.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 28.—Britt got the decision over Fitzgerald in twenty rounds.

PALO ALTO, April 28.—There are two more cases of typhoid fever here and two deaths.

ATLANTIC CITY, New Jersey, April 28.—Dr. George Doane Boardman, the well known clergyman and author of Philadelphia, died here today.

BASEBALL MEN TALK OVER PLANS FOR LEAGUE GROUNDS

The baseball men yesterday discussed at length the plans for the carrying through of the work for the baseball park, the advance made being such as to indicate a speedy carrying through of the plans for the grounds.

The Trustees met during the morning and drew up a tentative contract between that body and the League, which if ratified will furnish the basis for the adjustment of the monetary affairs during the life of the lease of the tract secured. The Trustees agree to furnish the land prepared for baseball use, with fences and grandstand, at a cost not to exceed \$7,000. The Trustees will be empowered to collect all monies and will be charged with the duty of keeping everything about the grounds in good condition.

The League met later and heard the reports of President Isenberg as to the work performed. The contract was read over at length and a general discussion resulted. The sense of the meeting was that the percentage to be paid to the various clubs should be based upon an average estimate of the expenses of each. The meeting adjourned to Thursday afternoon, when the contract will be finally passed upon and definite arrangements for the season made. President Isenberg, for the trustees, said that money had been secured by them at a low rate of interest, and under very favorable circumstances and that work would be pushed ahead at once.

ASHTON STRUGGLE BROUGHT TO CLOSE.

OAKLAND, April 20.—It developed today that Frank Ashton had disappeared for good with his little 5-year-old daughter, Leonie, and so far as any proceedings that may be instituted by Mrs. Ashton to recover her offspring goes, whatever victory she may gain will be a hollow one.

Mrs. Ashton applied today to Judge Greene for a modification of the original divorce decree so as to have the care of the child given into her custody. No one, however, was able to throw any light on where the child was or Ashton, and leave was granted to publish a summons.

Where Ashton has gone is a mystery, known only to a few, and they are not giving out the information. The withdrawal of the child from the storm center, however, promises to bring to a close a fierce struggle between the parents over the possession of their daughter. The famous Merry-Ashton love letters have now lost their materiality and unless they are used by Mrs. Merry in her divorce suit in the East will not be introduced as evidence.

ST. LOUIS FAIR IS BEING BROADENED.

Among the passengers in the Hongkong Maru are Mr. and Mrs. Goodman King, of St. Louis, who are on their way to the Orient for a short visit. Mr. King is a director of the Louisiana Purchase Exposition Company, he visited the Executive Building and had interviews with several members. Mr. King said that the progress being made with the Exposition buildings was great and that every prospect was for the great show exceeding in interest and scope all the preceding fairs. The representation at the Exposition will be universal, and the list of the countries which have signified intention to take part includes every great power of the world. Mr. King expressed great satisfaction with the progress made so far in Hawaii and said that the authorities hoped to see a full display of island products and resources.

DELAY IN FIRE CLAIM PAYMENTS.

The plan to secure fire claimants willing to take up the bonds has resulted in failure. An effort was made both by Bishop & Co., and the Bank of Hawaii to buy up sufficient claims at ninety per cent to be able to take up the entire issue of \$326,000.

Most of the claimants were unwilling to accept the price offered so the banks gave up in disgust.

Secretary Carter said yesterday that there seemed little possibility of the bonds being taken up. The record is ready to be turned over to Mr. MacLennan, after a few corrections are made.

Mr. MacLennan will now probably arrange for the pro rata payment of the claims.

NEW BOARD OF HEALTH

Mott-Smith and Dr. Moore Have Quit.

Important changes are to be made in the personnel of the Board of Health as a result of the special meeting held yesterday by that body. Governor Dole requested the members of the Board to suggest to him what changes they desired in the Board to conform with the new law passed by the Legislature, and which provides for four laymen and but two physicians.

The difficulty as to which medical member would be compelled to step down because of the new law was easily solved. Dr. W. L. Moore stated to the Board that he had sent his resignation to the Governor early in the week, a step he had been contemplating for several months.

Mr. E. A. Mott-Smith, whose term of office expires on May 7, requested that he be reappointed. His place must also be filled. Both of the retiring members have been untiring in promoting the work of the Board, and the sincerest regret was expressed at their action.

Dr. C. B. Cooper has tendered his resignation as President, as the law requires that the Governor shall appoint this official. Governor Dole, however, signified his intention of appointing whoever was chosen by the Board, and Dr. Cooper was thereupon reelected.

The Board also agreed to suggest to the Governor to fill the vacancies in that body, the names of A. Gantley and L. E. Finkham being proposed.

It is probable that Governor Dole will send to the Senate his nominations upon the Board of Health to take the place of the present Board. The new Board will very likely be as follows: President—Dr. C. B. Cooper.

Lay members—A. Gantley, L. E. Finkham, M. P. Robinson, and F. C. Smith, Attorney General Lorrin Andrews, ex-officio.

Medical members—Dr. C. B. Cooper and Dr. W. H. Mays.

The Board of Health transacted no business yesterday, and will not do so until the new board of health is commissioned by the Governor.

LEGISLATURE IN EXTRA SESSION

(Continued from page 1)

nated John Wise and Olli nominated Starr Kapu. This was a split in the opposition, and the vote resulted in the election of Kaleo, as follows: Kaleo, 13; Wise, 11; Kapu, 4.

The messenger who had served the House before the adjournment was doomed, as the vote showed. Harris nominated Mallo, the incumbent, who got seven votes. Kupihea nominated Nalelehu, who got nine votes. Kelloni nominated Yates, who was given 12 votes and was declared elected.

For janitor there were two nominations, Palau named by Kupihea, and Kellia, whose name sounded like some kind of a sacred chant, nominated by Pall. The gentleman with a musical name won by a vote of twenty-three to four.

That completed the organization, and after the clerk had been instructed to notify the Senate that the House was organized and ready for business, and after a notification to the same effect from the Senate had been read, an adjournment was taken until this morning.

IN THE SENATE.

The extra session of the Senate was called to order by William Savidge, clerk of the regular session, who read the Governor's proclamation.

On motion of Senator Dickey Senator Crabbe was made temporary chairman, and the officers of the regular session were temporarily elected for the special session.

On motion of Senator Achi the old rules were adopted.

Senator Kalue inquired if the Senators would have to take a new oath. He suggested that some of the Senators were hold overs, and their term might end at the close of the regular session. President Crabbe ruled that one oath was sufficient for the whole term, though the new officers probably should be sworn. This was then done.

Senator Dickey introduced a resolution providing that all the officers be elected excepting the clerk and assistant clerk, as the clerk had been given forty days to make up the journal and could not act as clerk at the extra session. The resolution provided that the assistant clerk be elected as clerk, and that the assistant be dispensed with.

Senator Isenberg moved to table the resolution, and Dickey then withdrew the resolution, saying that debate had been shut off. "You slap my face," he said, "and I don't get no chance to hit back."

Senator Nakapahu then presented a resolution providing for the reelection of all the officers of the regular session at the same salaries as before. Senator Dickey moved to strike out the office of assistant clerk, saying that one man could do the work. There was no second and Nakapahu's resolution was adopted.

TO EXPEDITE WORK.

Senator Dickey presented the following resolution:

"Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring, that a committee of five members of each body be appointed to consider the best form in which to present the several appropriation bills, and also to appportion the bills to be introduced first in the several bodies so that the work may be equitably distributed and each house get to work immediately and no loss of time unnecessarily occur."

Senator Kalue raised the point that the Governor should be notified that

GRANDSON OF GRANT

In Honolulu on His Way to the Coast.

Lieut. Algernon Sartoris, late of the 10th U. S. Infantry, and grandson of U. S. Grant, is a passenger in the Nippon Maru en route home from the Philippines. Lieut. Sartoris's resignation from his regiment was recently accepted after many months of hard work in an effort to get out of the army, and he departed for the United States on the first available steamship, eager to get back into the social life he had to give up when he was called, or rather was ordered to the Philippines.

Evidently the martial spirit which was a conspicuous trait in the character of General Ulysses S. Grant, is not one of the heritages of the great general's grandson. Young Sartoris was appointed last May and received his commission in the following June, but long before the year was out he tired of army life and wrote home to his mother and friends that he would prefer a civilian's career. His mother asked him to remain in the army, but the young Lieutenant, so the story went the rounds, pressed upon his family urgent reasons that he have his resignation accepted. He sent the resignation in and Secretary Root refused to accept it. Then Lieutenant Sartoris threatened to desert from the army, go over to Hongkong and claim rights as a British subject. His attitude worried his family and friends at home, and the wires between the War Department office at Washington and Manila were kept hot for a while on Sartoris' account. Finally the end came. The army people found that the way Sartoris looked upon the service it would be better that his resignation be accepted, and the young officer was made glad by the receipt of orders to that effect.

"What do you intend doing upon your return to the mainland?" was asked of Lieut. Sartoris aboard the Nippon Maru yesterday.

"Well, I haven't quite made up my mind yet," replied the ex-officer. "I expect, however, that I shall go into business of some sort. Yes, my resignation was finally accepted, and I am glad to be on my way home. I didn't like army life, especially down in the Philippines. Honolulu seems a beautiful city, and I am now going ashore to drive around a bit and take it in, for this is my first visit to Hawaii."

Young Sartoris is twenty-seven years old and had his first military experience during the Spanish-American war. In the spring of 1898 he was appointed First Lieutenant in the Engineer Corps, and the following spring was made captain in the 3rd U. S. Infantry. After a month's experience he was honorably discharged, chiefly because he had enough of a soldier's life. Afterwards he obtained a position in a Pittsburgh bank, but it did not seem to his taste and he left it to again enter military service.

FUNNY ERROR IN THE COUNTY BILL

A funny error has been discovered in the County bill as passed by the Legislature. In the original bill as drafted by the Republican Commission there is a provision giving Supervisors control of public pounds, with the power to regulate the limits in which animals may run at large. In the bill as finally passed however this has been changed to give them control of public grounds instead of pounds, though no change was made in the remainder of the section. Section 10 of Chapter 3 consequently reads somewhat peculiarly as follows:

"To maintain, regulate and govern public GROUNDS, fix the limits within which animals shall not run at large, and appoint pound keepers, who shall be paid out of the fines imposed and collected from the owners of impounded animals, and from no other source."

The Senate was ready for business, and the chair appointed McCandless, Paris and Kalue to notify the Executive.

Senator McCandless reported back that the Governor wished the original messages considered, excepting in that he would send in a message concerning the eighteen months from January 4, 1904, to June 30, 1905. He is now in communication with the heads of departments as to their needs.

Dickey's resolution was passed. President Crabbe reappointed the committees of the regular session.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Senator Paris gave notice and introduced the six months and eighteen months salary bill, the unpaid bills act, and the regular two years appropriation bill. Passed first reading. To be read a second time today.

Senator McCandless introduced a bill for defraying the expenses of the extra session of the Senate and appropriating \$5,000 for the purpose. Passed first reading. To be read a second time today.

The Senate then adjourned until 10 o'clock this morning.

MANY NEW LAWS SIGNED WHILE SEVERAL BILLS FAIL

When the hour of midnight struck on Tuesday the work of the Legislature was finished, in so far as the Governor was concerned. After that hour he refused to sign any more bills, and yesterday it was reported by those who met him, that he would not consider the placing of his name to either of the ten measures which remained undisposed of by him. The Courts had decided that his signature to bills within the ten days specified as being in his discretionary period was valid, but he regards it as bad practice, and refused to continue it.

Ten bills and three joint resolutions remain unsigned, by the executive, and while some of these are important matters, others were so complex that he had not the time to consider them at length, as was wise before indicating his approval or disapproval. The joint resolutions could not be approved owing to the fact that each was in contradiction to the law as it now stands. Thus the two resolutions, placing in the care and control of the government certain streets in Kewalo and in Makiki, were in conflict with the law, which provides that the streets shall have a certain fixed width and be provided with sidewalks and paving, before being taken over. The Organic Act provides that the Governor shall appoint boards, which disposed of the St. Louis Exposition matter.

The bills which remain unsigned include some of those which encountered the hardest battles on the floor. Thus the Hackmen's bill failed of approval, as did the Long bill and the bill relating to the sale and manufacture of liquors, and that for the purchase of the Pauoa water works. Two Hilo measures failed, that for a high school and the electric railroad franchise. The bill amendatory of the malt liquor license bill, which was passed over the veto of the Governor, was found to be impossible of signature, though it was drawn by one of the senators, for it repealed its predecessor in an important matter, and provided no remedy for conditions. The bank act did not become law, which makes no change in conditions, as the bill for fiduciary companies likewise was lost, in the House. Other acts remaining unsigned were to provide right of damages for wrongful death, an act in relation to the pay of jurors and that granting divorce for leprosy.

The six resolutions which received the assent of the Governor were: Asking statehood, against a leper lazaretto, asking for harbor improvements and maintenance of lights, an Olaa reserve, and for the Territorial band control and management. The Hawaiian language as official, was passed over the veto of the Governor.

The full list of the bills as signed is as follows:

The first three acts were those appropriating money for the session, and an act for the Fire Claims expenses. The remaining laws approved follow:

To adopt a flag for the Territory of Hawaii.

Relating to the giving of notice by publication.

To repeal laws relating to desertion.

To amend the laws relating to industrial and reformatory schools.

As to the jurisdiction of District Magistrates and Circuit Judges.

Relating to waiver of trial by juries, in criminal cases less than felony.

Relating to embezzlement.

Relating to receiving stolen goods.

Relating to burglary.

Repealing laws of the Provisional government relating to the importation and sale of opium.

Relating to larceny.

Relating to guardians and wards.

Relating to assault and battery.

Repealing the law of 1901, relating to the appointment of bailiffs.

To abolish estates in joint tenancy and by entirety, except in certain cases.

Relating to contempt.

Relating to divorce, separation and annulment of marriage.

To remit claims, for special tax on malt liquors.

To license the manufacture and sale of malt liquors.

To regulate the manner of giving notices of meetings of Boards of Registration.

To amend sections 1292, 1295 and 1296 of the civil code, relating to married women.

Relating to mongroes.

To amend section 1325 of the civil code.

Authorizing W. W. Dimond and associates to manufacture and sell fuel and illuminating gas and its by-products.

Providing for the organization and government of Counties.

To amend Chapter LVIII of the Laws of 1892, entitled "An act to reorganize the Judiciary Department," with all amendments.

Defining felonies and misdemeanors.

Appropriating money for the breakwater and wharf at Kalaupapa.

To designate two pay-days in the month for public employees.

To regulate the employment of labor on the public works.

To provide for the drawing of grand and trial jurors.

Relating to criminal practice and procedure.

To regulate the practice of dental surgery.

To amend section 1 of chapter 37 of the penal code.

To provide for public loans.

To authorize H. M. von Holt and associates to construct a railroad on Kauai.

To provide for the encouragement and protection of agriculture, horticulture and forestry.

For a commission to compile the statute laws.

To authorize district magistrates to issue commissions to take depositions.

To provide for the publication of decisions of the U. S. District Court.

The Hawaiian Electric Company franchise.

Relating to the payment of the Fire Claims bonds.

To provide against the adulteration of food and drugs.

An act concerning corporations.

Relating to the exemption of the wages of laborers and persons working for wages from attachment and forced sale.

Amending the act to facilitate the collection of debts from government beneficiaries.

To amend the act relating to internal taxes.

To amend section 1, Act 86 of the Session Laws of 1896.

To provide for the registering and confirming of titles to land.

To amend Act 18 of the laws of the

JUDGE HART HAS GROWN STRONG IN GOOD WORK

Bacteriology Is Another Error of the Moon.

Editor Advertiser: In your issue of this morning appears the following touching certain views of "one of the foremost physicians of South America." He is reported as saying: "I announce to you that I have found the germs of leprosy in the fleas that have bitten lepers, and I believe that the flea is the agent that transmits the bacillus from the lepers to the clean, and thus communicates the disease."

The above quotation prompts the question whether or not a lot of fuss is not made apropos of so-called pathogenic microbes. Dr. Charles Creighton, in his classical work, "A History of Epidemics in Britain From 664 A. D. to the Extinction of the Plague, 1666," says: "The virus of plague, we are told, is specific; it has existed from an unknown antiquity, and has come down in an unbroken succession; we can no more discover how it arose than we can tell how the first man arose, or the first mollusk, or the first moss or lichen; its species is, indeed, of the nature of the lowest vegetable organisms. The objection to that hypothesis," he continues, "is that it involves a total disregard of facts." "The hypothesis of one single source of the plague, of a species of disease arising we know not how, beginning we know not where, but at all events reproduced by ordinary generation, in an unbroken series of cases, aboves ab ovo, is the merest verbalism, wanting in reality or concreteness, and dictated by the curious illusion that a species of disease, because it reproduces itself after its kind, must resemble, in other respects, a species of living thing."

In his "Modern Doctrine of Bacteriology, or the Germ Theory of Disease," 1902, Dr. George Granville Bantock, F. R. C. S., Ed., says: "The modern doctrine of Bacteriology is a gigantic mistake; that we are already at the parting of the ways, and that it is safe to predict, that, ere long, it will come to be recognized that these various bacilli play a beneficent role in the economy of nature." In "Bacteria," by George Newman, M. D., F. R. S. (Edin.), D. P. H., (Camb.), are these words: "It (Bacteriology) is a science fuller of hope than proved and tested knowledge."

Dr. Boucher in the Journal de Medecine de Paris, March, 1902, says: "The master bacteriologists heap up hypotheses, conjectures; they find nothing precise, nothing definite; overcome by the effort, their reason falls asleep in the singular, the fantastic, and before their overwrought imaginations there arise, with horrible aspect and as the germ of death, all the beasts of creation. Before their eyes dwell dipteroid fowls and pigeons, pneumonic parrots, gigantic marsh mosquitoes, pestiferous rats, flies, bugs, tuberculous earth worms, tetanic horses." Dr. Boucher further adds: "It becomes difficult to listen without pain to the bacteriological lucubrations, the history of microbes, the theories of disinfection, the pulverizations, etc., and to look on unconcerned at this apotheosis of foolishness, of ignorance and madness."

Surely, sir, a little satire is permissible touching views on microbes, and as newspaper readers as a rule only come across one side of the question perhaps it is well they should occasionally be treated to the other. Hence I offer you the accompanying paper, written three years ago for the Advertiser, but kept back for good reasons. But, Mr. Editor, many physicians in the front rank of their profession, think and say there is room for more than satire. Says Richardson in the "Asclepiad": "What food for disbelievers, saddest satire! What food for men of the Tolstol school, who look upon the representatives of medicine as 'knaves, cheats and scoundrels.'" Dr. Lutaud, editor of the Journal de Medecine de Paris, says: "For more than ten years we have warned our colleagues against using these anti-toxin serums, which have now so increased in number as to be beyond all count. Either these concoctions are not efficacious, or they are dangerous, and we have never ceased to use this language concerning them." This, sir, was written over two years ago, and in January last there occurred in India, at Mulikowal, what the Lancet euphemistically calls "The inoculation mishap," which, being interpreted, means that "nineteen persons were found suffering from tetanus and died," the result of inoculation for the prevention of plague by the government physician! the trouble being the serum was not quite what it was supposed to be! Ah, well, one thing must strike the ordinary mind: that it might be better if many modern physicians, like their great forerunner, Hippocrates, would renounce the "pomposus part of prescriptions," and follow him in simplicity, for, "Nature will not be contented of any one. Who thwarts it, loses; and who serves it, gains."

"True medicine," says Sydenham, "consists in the discovery of real indications, rather than in the excoquition of remedies."

Thanking you, sir, for the opportunity of putting forth the above views, I subscribe myself, LAYMAN.

Honolulu, H. I., April 15, 1903.

C. F. HERRICK CO. IN BANKRUPTCY

A petition in involuntary bankruptcy was filed in the United States court yesterday against The Charles F. Herrick Carriage Company, Limited. The creditors and the amount claimed by each are as follows:

Fritz Wilhelm, on open account for merchandise and for labor performed, \$20.53.

A. R. Cunha, on promissory note given to D. P. R. Isenberg and conveyed by him to Cunha, \$762.50.

A. S. Humphreys, on promissory note given to D. P. R. Isenberg and conveyed to Humphreys, \$762.50. Making a total of \$1545.53.

The petitioners allege that the Herrick Carriage Co. is insolvent, and that within four months next preceding the date of this petition, to wit, on the 25th day of April, A. D. 1903, the said Charles F. Herrick Carriage Company, Limited, committed an act of bankruptcy in that it did on said day admit in writing its inability to pay its debts, and its willingness to be adjudged a bankrupt on that ground.

Y. M. C. A. Celebrates Its 34th Birthday.

Even standing room was at a premium at the Y. M. C. A. building last night. The Association was celebrating the thirty-fourth anniversary of its organization in Honolulu, and it felt that it had done much, very much, in that time to be proud of. So did its friends feel, and they gathered in great numbers, ladies and gentlemen, to participate in the celebration.

The hall of the Y. M. C. A., occupying the upper floor of the building at Hotel and Alakea streets, wherein the principal exercises were held, had been beautifully decorated for the evening. There were two large American flags, very large ones indeed, draped along the wall back of the stage, and in front of these was hung the picture of the man in whose brain, busy for the good of humanity, there was conceived the idea of the organization. He has lived to see it carried out to a most glorious success. The hall was hung with Japanese umbrellas, moreover, and there were clusters of malle leaves about the electric chandeliers, and a profusion of flowers on the stage, where were seated the officers of the organization and a number of distinguished guests.

The exercises of the anniversary meeting began with a prayer by Rev. W. D. Westervelt, followed by a song from the Dillingham quartette. Then the general secretary, Henry C. Brown, read his annual report, prefacing it with a few pertinent remarks upon the foundation of the society and its general scope, and paying a deserved tribute to the memory of the late president of the association, Joseph B. Atherton. "Four paid workers," said Mr. Brown, "feel that the past year has proved a better one than its predecessor, for the reason that they have had experience on the ground, have a better grasp of the situation, a better knowledge of and hold upon the young men. Realizing that the number of young men leaving the city was far in excess of the number coming in, they have put forth unusual efforts to enroll new members. It resulted in adding 171 new members, as against 141 the year before. There were gains of \$160 in the membership receipts and \$155 in rentals. This latter sum, together with \$100 donated for the purpose by President Atherton, more than paid for the much-needed repairs on hall and classrooms."

"Realizing the utter lack of resorts where the average young wage-earner could go for a vacation, the Y. M. C. A. and Y. W. C. A. have combined to have such a place ready early this summer, to be owned and controlled by the associations. You have heard much of Wahiawa, and probably have invested in this scheme made possible by Mr. Edgar Wood's gift of three acres of land. If you have not a share in it, now is the last opportunity to prove your interest in what will mean much to a large number of young people."

The report of the treasurer, Charles H. Atherton, printed in the anniversary number of the Association Review, showed a most gratifying financial condition. There was more music, following Mr. Brown's report, by a string quartette composed of B. L. Marx, W. Love, Arthur Davies, and O. E. Wall. Then Physical Director Fred Young made his report for the year, showing a growing increase in interest on the part of the boys and young men in the work of his department. He expressed great gratification, moreover, that some of the older growth were beginning to take an interest in it.

The audience was referred by President Cooke to the Review for the report of the Junior Committee, and then Rev. E. S. Muckley was introduced and said some very sane things about "Boys" and the best way to reach them:

"The boy is more important than the man," he said, "because you cannot teach the man to change his way, very well, but you can reach the boy if you go at it in the right way. The boy, in effect, is the soil and the man is the crop. The seed that you plant in the boy, whether it be good or whether it be bad, that seed will you get for your harvest. You can see how important it is, therefore, that good seed should be sown in the mind of the boy. And there is no other agency, I believe, that can sow this seed more advantageously than the Y. M. C. A. A boy may get good moral teaching at home, but if he does not mix with other boys he is apt to be narrow because of a lack of experience. Now, it seems to me that the Junior Committee could do a good work by inaugurating a series of Sunday afternoon talks to boys on subjects that boys are interested in by speakers that will interest boys. Do not seek to give them the religion of grandmothers. Give them boys' religion. Let a speaker take a lump of coal for instance, and relate to them its origin and uses. Sacrilegious! Not a bit of it. Just knock off the sack. For I tell you it is a mighty poor talker who cannot connect the idea of a lump of coal with the eternal God."

Dr. Wood presented the report of the Educational Committee in an entertaining way, and then W. W. Hall, as one of the charter members of the Y. M. C. A. in Honolulu, read the minutes of the first meeting of the Association, held in Honolulu on April 30, 1869. The minutes showed ten members present at that meeting, four of whom

(Continued on page 8.)

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Theo. H. Davies & Co
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The Standard Oil Company.
The George F. Blake Steam Pump
Weston's Centrifugals.
The New England Mutual Life Insurance
Company, of Boston.
The Aetna Fire Insurance Company, of
Hartford, Conn.
The Alliance Assurance Company, of
London.

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OF BOSTON.

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THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION This scientific
remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord,
Roulet, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combined all
the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the
kind and surpasses everything hitherto employed.
THERAPION No. 1 maintains the blood
renewed and well-nourished, and is a powerful
remedy for the kidneys, pains in the back, and
kindred ailments, affording prompt relief where
other well-tried remedies have been powerless.
THERAPION No. 2 for impurities of the blood,
scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swelling
of joints, gout, rheumatism, & all diseases for which
it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury,
arsenic, etc., to the destruction of suffering, loath
and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the
whole system through the blood, and thoroughly
eliminates all poisons, is milder than the body.
THERAPION No. 3 for exhaustion, sleep-
lessness, and all distressing consequences of
dissipation, worry, overwork, etc. It possesses
surprising power in restoring strength and vigor to
those suffering from the overtaxing influences of
long residence in hot, unhealthy climates.
THERAPION is sold by the principal
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Price in England, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. In order-
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appears on the British Government Stamp (the
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WINE WAS WATERED

Shorey's Report For Month of March.

Beer and wine furnished the bulk of
the work of Food Commissioner Shorey
in the month of March. The wine he
examined was found to be watered and
the percentage of alcohol in the beer
was not large.

Of the milk samples examined dur-
ing the month the following were found
to have been below standard:

	Total solids.	Butter fat.
Tavares	10.18	2.5
Tavares	11.1	2.9
Tavares	11.1	3.3
V. Souza	11.1	2.9
V. Souza	11.0	2.8
V. Souza	10.6	2.2
M. Abreu	10.4	2.5
A. de Costa	9.8	1.6
Kapena	10.6	3.2
S. Nobrega	10.7	3.2

Five samples of wine submitted by a
local dealer on examination were found
as follows:

No. 2 Madeira, alcohol 19.2 per cent,
colored, salicylic acid present.

Madiera, alcohol, colored, salicylic
acid present.

Tokay, alcohol 16.9 per cent, colored,
salicylic acid present.

No. 2 had evidently been watered as
sweet wines should contain 20 per cent
alcohol. No labels on samples.

Three samples of beer on examination
were found to contain 3.8, 4.1 and 4.7
per cent alcohol respectively. One con-
tained a preservative, benzoic acid.

One sample of compound lard labelled
"Lard Substitute" was examined; noth-
ing injurious found; sample rancid and
unfit for use.

A sample of table salt labelled "Shak-
er Salt," Diamond Crystal Salt Co., St.
Clair, Michigan, was examined and
found to contain considerable calcium
carbonate, probably added in the shape
of precipitated chalk. The salt is stated
to be prepared so that it will remain
dry and the mixture in this respect
seems to be what it is claimed to be.

The calcium carbonate in the amount
present and in a substance used in
small quantities would not be injurious
and the article as sold could hardly be
considered an adulteration.

The new food bill passed by the Leg-
islature and signed by Governor Dole
will permit of more rigid enforcement
of the food law. The law is meant to
cover defects in the old statutes, and
Food Commissioner Shorey will be en-
abled to start new prosecutions, which
he was unable to do under the rulings
of the court. The grossest defect cor-
rected, is probably the one which
specifically defines the standard for
milk, and allows prosecutions of milk
dealers who do not comply with the
law.

ROBBER'S ROOST IN THE LANTANA

The police, that is to say Detective
McDuffie and Nebo, uncovered a regu-
lar robber's roost in the lantana, about
half a mile from the Kaimuki Home
for incurables and between that place
and the Diamond Head road last night.
For some time past the people who
own summer homes at Waikiki and Ka-
imuki have been complaining that some-
thing has been looting their places, car-
rying off all kinds of household and
kitchen articles, and so a watch was
set and finally a hut was discovered out
in the lantana by McDuffie and Nebo.
It was a little bit of a place, about sev-
en feet long by three wide and three
high, and the occupant was not at home
when the detectives fought their way
into it yesterday afternoon, being bad-
ly scratched in the lantana doing it.
The place was as full of plunder of all
sorts, however, as a junk shop. The
officers laid for their man in the hot
sun all afternoon, and at dark went
outside the house and waited in the
lantana. The man came in at eight
o'clock and threw up his hands before
McDuffie's gun. His name was August
Santos Rios, and he was a Portuguese.
He had the largest miscellaneous col-
lection that has ever come into the
police station, perhaps. It comprised
blankets, granite iron kitchen ware,
clocks, umbrellas, tin pots and pans, in
fact all the plunder that people keep
in their summer homes—or send there
just before moving to those places for
the season. Most of the people in Ka-
imuki and Waikiki have suffered from
deprivations, more or less, and some
of the plunder has already been identi-
fied as taken from the house of Mrs.
Bettors, at Kaimuki. Rios has been
charged with burglary.

DIMOND'S WILL FILED FOR PROBATE

The will of the late William W. Di-
mond was filed for probate yesterday.
The widow, Emma Anna Dimond, is
named as sole devisee, she to care for
the two minor children of deceased.
The estate is valued at \$45,800 and
consists of leasehold East Niu ranch,
Oahu; sixty shares Waiwala Agricul-
tural Co. stock, 455 shares of W. W.
Dimond & Co. and a \$25,000 insurance
policy.

The widow is named as executrix
without bonds.

Helen Wilder Craft was granted a
divorce from Horace J. Craft by Judge
Gear yesterday. Non-support was the
ground for the divorce. Mrs. Craft was
not present in court. She is allowed
to resume her maiden name.

BEET SUGAR PROVING A DEAD FAILURE AT WATSONVILLE, CAL.

Beet Farmers Now Planting Grain and the Big Factory May Not Reopen.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

WATSONVILLE, April 29.—The further operation of the beet
sugar factory here is unlikely. The farmers have planted grain in-
stead of beets, finding the latter unprofitable.

COMEDIAN ROBSON DIES IN NEW YORK

NEW YORK, April 29.—Stuart Robson, the actor, is dead.

Stuart Robson was one of the best known of American actors.
He has been over fifty years upon the stage and of late his age
and general ill-health has caused him to remain at his home at
Highlands, New Jersey. He was born in Annapolis on March 4,
1836, and at the age of sixteen made his first appearance in the
Baltimore Museum. He had a varied career on the stage after that
until he made a great hit as "Captain Crosstree" in burlesque
"Black-Eyed Susan." This latter was in 1870 and shortly after that
time he joined W. H. Crane and his real success was attained.
With Crane "In Our Boarding House," and later in revivals of "A
Comedy of Errors," "Merry Wives of Windsor," and "Henrietta,"
and other plays he was a great success. He separated from Mr.
Crane in 1889 and has since then been starring in legitimate comedy,
as late as 1901 appearing in "The Gadfly," in which he took the
name part. He married in 1894.

HONORS TO THE FRENCH PRESIDENT

MARSEILLES, April 29.—The European squadron of the
American navy arrived here today in order to be present at the
great reception that is to be given President Loubet on his return
to France from Algeria. President Loubet left Bizerta, Algeria,
tonight in the French warship Jeanne d'Arc and is expected to ar-
rive here tomorrow morning. In addition to the American warships
there are a large number of French vessels in port and also vessels
of the Russian and Italian navies.

After the demonstration at Marseilles the American vessels
will sail for Kiel, Germany, to be present at the German regatta.

Condemns the Wedding.

LONDON, April 29.—The Diocesan Conference has declared the
Vanderbilt-Rutherford wedding deplorable on account of the pre-
vious divorce proceedings.

Mr. Vanderbilt was divorced from his wife, formerly Miss Alva
Smith, of Mobile, Ala., on March 5, 1895. She sued for the divorce
and he did not contest her suit. Under the terms of the divorce
Mrs. Vanderbilt was given the custody of her three children, and
Vanderbilt was forbidden to marry as long as his former wife lived.
The New York Supreme Court recently modified the decree allowing
Mr. Vanderbilt to remarry. His second wife is Mrs. Lewis Ruther-
ford, who is wealthy and has been married twice before.

LAHAINA IS GIVEN NEW NATIONAL BANK

(From page 2.)

door of his car to prevent intrusion. The immediate party also in-
cludes the newspaper correspondents—generally one representative
for each of the three press associations, one representative of each
of the big illustrated New York weekly papers who are photog-
raphers, and sometimes representatives of the Washington daily
newspapers. When President McKinley visited the Pacific Coast
he took correspondents from the Washington papers, but President
Roosevelt has none of these with him on his present trip.

Furthermore the President, whenever he goes out of Washing-
ton, takes an operator from the Western Union and from the Postal
Telegraph Companies, besides several messengers and White House
employees, who look after the convenience of the travellers. The
two Pullman sleeping cars are usually workshops during the day
time. There are many letters to write in the course of pressing
official correspondence. These are attended to by the clerks from
the White House, who generally have next to the last car on the
train, which is the Pullman next to the President's car. His car
is invariably at the rear of the special. The second of the Pullmans
and the third car from the rear of the train is devoted to the news-
paper correspondents who have typewriters and other writing ma-
terial along. These men, especially the representatives of the press
associations, have their hands full on busy days getting off the
speeches and accounts of the journey.

One must dress de rigueur on these presidential journeys—at
least if he wants to be observing the etiquette which is expected.
Silk hats and frock coats are worn by all members of the party on
occasions of any formality during the day. The same courtesies are
extended to all the members of the President's immediate party,
on these journeys, including carriages and places in the processions
and attentions from leading citizens. ERNEST G. WALKER.

Palo Alto Epidemic.

PALO ALTO, April 29.—There are two new cases of typhoid
fever here. Several patients are dangerously ill.

REPORT AT JUNE TERM

Investigation of the Sumner Lawyers Is Done.

Attorney General Andrews will pre-
sent to the Supreme Court at its June
session the result of his investigations
of the conduct of the attorneys who
were engaged in the Sumner case.
Whether this will be a vindication or a
request for disbarment he would not
state yesterday, though he did say that
he was preparing a lot of affidavits
which will be turned over to the court.

The investigation is being personally
conducted by the Attorney General as
Deputy Attorney General Peters was a
law partner of J. A. Magoon, one of
the attorneys against whom ex-Judge
Humphreys preferred charges. Besides
the firm of Magoon & Peters, the firm
of Humphreys, Thompson & Watson,
and G. A. Davis are the subject of the
investigation. Both Magoon and Hum-
phreys filed charges, but Davis said he
had nothing to charge, though he was
the loudest in his denunciation of the
other attorneys in the case at the time
of the trial. Magoon charges that
Humphreys acted on both sides of the
Sumner case, while Humphreys charges
Magoon with all sorts of unprofessional
conduct.

The investigation undertaken by the
Attorney General was at the request of
the Supreme Court, which acted upon
the suggestion of Humphreys and Ma-
goon, each of whom wanted the other
investigated and also a vindication for
himself.

IROQUOIS MAY GO TO MARE ISLAND

The United States tug Iroquois,
which has been the station ship for
Honolulu for the past three years, may
shortly be ordered to Mare Island to go
out of commission and undergo an ex-
tensive overhauling. The U. S. tug
Fortune, which is now en route from
New York to San Francisco, and which
recently left Callao, Peru, for Panama,
may be in San Francisco Bay in a few
weeks, and it is expected she will be or-
dered to Honolulu to relieve the Iro-
quois. The Iroquois has not had much
service to do, except the trip she made
to Midway Islands to take soundings.
She has generally remained moored to
the Naval wharves.

New Bedford Boat Speedy.

Casual visitors at Kahului last Sun-
day morning were treated to an excit-
ing boat race, the contestants being the
new whale boat Galliee recently pur-
chased by Pilot Robert English, and the
Kaupu, a boat of similar build and size,
belonging to the K. R. R. Co. The Gal-
liee is a New Bedford boat, and the Ka-
upu is a San Francisco boat. Pilot En-
glish captained the former and Captain
Peterson, of the "Leslie Baldwin," the
latter, the Galliee carrying one-third
more spread of canvas than the Kaupu.
The Galliee won in 14 minutes, 53 sec-
onds over a three-mile course. — Maui
News.

Mauna Loa to Be Laid Up.

The flagship Mauna Loa of the Inter-
Island line will be laid up on her next
trip in, arriving next Tuesday, and un-
dergo cleaning and extensive repairs.
She will go on the marine railway and
have the hull cleaned, which has not
been done for eight months. New tubes
and furnaces will also be put in. She
will be out of service for about three
trips, and then the company looks for-
ward to some interesting speed trials
with the Kinau. The W. G. Hall will
take her run, and the Mikahala will
take the Hall's run.

A CITIZEN'S STORY

Told by a Honolulu Citizen for the Benefit of Honolulu People.

The greatest importance attached to
the following is that it concerns a Ho-
nolulu citizen. It would lose three-
quarters of its interest if it involved
some resident of Kalamazoo, Mich., or
Woonsocket, R. I. Like all the testimo-
ny which has appeared here, and
like all which will follow about the
Old Quaker remedy, Doan's Backache
Kidney Pills, it comes from residents,
fellow citizens and neighbors. No
other remedy can show such a record
of home cures. Read this case:
Mrs. Emma Vieira, of King street,
this city, says: "For three or four
years I had the misfortune to be af-
flicted with an aching back. The pain
and discomfort this entailed on me can
be better imagined than described. I
have two children, and it was of course
difficult for me to attend to them
while oppressed with suffering. The
way in which I found relief eventually
was by using Doan's Backache Kid-
ney Pills, procured at the Hollister
Drug Co.'s store. They did me a large
amount of good, as I now testify. I
should certainly recommend those who
have backache or any other form of
kidney trouble to try Doan's Backache
Kidney Pills."

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are
for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents
per box (six boxes \$2.50). Mailed on
receipt of price by the Hollister Drug
Co., Ltd., Honolulu, wholesale agents
for the Hawaiian Islands.
Remember the name Doan's, and take
no other.

Cools the Blood

Hot weather takes the life out of
everybody. You become languid, de-
bilitated, nervous, depressed. You
lose your appetite and you have indig-
estion. Your blood becomes impure,
your head aches, your nerves are weak,
and you are tired all the time. You
want something to purify your blood
and make it cool and healthy.



Mr. Giovanni D'Neil, of Parkside, South
Australia, tells you how this may be done. He
sends his photograph also.
"In this warm and debilitating climate I
believe nearly every one needs a good tonic.
For a number of years I have relied on Ayer's
Sarsaparilla. I can strongly testify to its
cure power in cooling the blood in hot
weather and in toning up the whole system.
It is a wonderful medicine."

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

There are many imitations "Sarsaparilla."
Be sure you get Ayer's.
Ayer's Pills are Liver Pills. They cure con-
stipation, biliousness, sick headache, nausea,
and all liver troubles.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.

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Just Received.
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Sailing from
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Private apartments on suite and stu-
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The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of
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The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned, general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.
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CLOCKS

From the little Alarm to Grandfather's Hall Clocks.

CLOCKS

at a dollar and Clocks at a hundred and fifty.

Our clocks are so varied in design, and the assortment so large, that it will be easy to make a selection here.

H. F. WICHMAN
BOX 342.

Fanning Island's Position.
Captain Herriman of the Sonoma reports that Astronomer Werry of the Canadian Geographic office, who went to Fanning a few weeks ago to take astronomical observations for the correction of latitude and longitude, has succeeded in taking fourteen observations. He finds that the longitude as previously given is but a fraction of a second out; according to his own measurements, and that the latitude as heretofore given was but twenty-five seconds off the true measurement.

THE WORD OF HONOUR.
The men who do as they say; the things that prove to be what they were said to be,—how cheering it is to come upon them. We all hate to be deceived; especially when the deception is intentional. But all men are not liars, even if David did say so in his haste. If they were society would be impossible. Everybody knows that business is based on credit, on faith. Millions are bought and sold daily on nothing more solid than the pledged promise of men—not written, merely verbal. The Stock Exchanges are often called nests of gamblers, yet nowhere is a promise held in greater honour. Therefore when we say that the tried and effective modern remedy called **WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION** never deceives any who resort to it in hope of benefit and cure, we may expect to be believed. For this assurance is given on what it has done in the past in countless cases,—on its record. It is only recommended to accomplish what it was made to accomplish. Its action in Chlorosis, Anemia, La Grippe, General Debility, Throat and Lung Troubles, Blood Impurities, etc., is convincing. It is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. Dr. Austin D. Irvine, of Canada, says: "I have used it in cases where cod liver oil was indicated but could not be taken by the patient, and the results following were very gratifying." It is effective from the first dose and agrees with the most sensitive and nervous stomachs. It cannot deceive or disappoint you, and comes to the rescue of those who have received no benefit from any other treatment. It stands for the medical triumphs of the age. At chemists.

WANTS STATEMENT OF EXPENSE.
Greenwell proposed a resolution that the clerk and stenographer be given thirty days to complete their work and that the journal contain a list of all warrants drawn and paid. Kumalea moved to strike out the paragraph which called for the list of warrants and the names of beneficiaries. He said the intention was to blacken the Hawaiians. Greenwell said it was in justice to the people they should know how their money was spent. Beckley said if the resolution was meant as a reflection upon him he was ready to resign. He said that the House should accept the resolution or take his resignation. Kumalea's amendment was adopted by a large majority, after which the resolution was rejected.

COST OF SESSION.
The Committee on Accounts reported the expenses of the session to date, showing that all accounts except a very few had been reported and paid and that there was a fair balance, be calling attention that the expenditures were not as great as last session. The report showed a total expenditure of \$77,362.75.

The veto of the Governor on the general municipal bill was attempted to be called up but a recess to clear up the

LEGISLATURE DIES AFTER SOME HARD WORK AT END

(Continued from Page 1.)
old law affecting importations of goods marked Hawaiian was repealed.
The measure providing for a Registrar and Deputy of accounts passed third reading with one vote in opposition; that with reference to decrees with four votes against and the estray act with the same opposition.

COMMISSION ON CLAIMS.
The House in committee of the whole resumed consideration of the bill providing for a commission to investigate claims for imprisonment in 1895 and 1896, the third and fourth sections passing and the fifth being amended to compel sittings in Honolulu, after which the section passed. The opposition to the bill was such that a motion prevailed to recommend to the House that the bill be laid aside indefinitely, which report the House adopted.

ROAD FUNDS NOT REIMBURSED.
The measure providing for the refunding of the money which went astray from the various road funds, met with some opposition. It was said the repayment was an encouragement of officials who default while they should be punished. Greenwell in Hawaiian pleaded for the payment of the men who did the work. Harris under questioning took the same stand, but the native members stood almost firm against the measure and it failed to pass, ayes, 13; noes, 15.

The general railroad bill was again taken up, Kumalea opposing on the ground that each railroad should come before the Legislature. The bill however was again killed with 14 ayes and 15 noes.

MORE BILLS PASSED.
Secretary Carter announced the signatures of Acts 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69 and 70, these include the Torrens act, the Kona-Kau railway act, the stamp tax repeal, the oleomargarine bill, the fire marshal bill, the Board of Health, the Hilo park bill, the militia reorganization act, the act to provide against embezzlement, to prevent sale of liquors to minors, on pay of witnesses and the publication of digest of court reports, the insurance and pharmacy bills, and that affecting actions against peace officers.

VETOES OF THE GOVERNOR.
The veto of Governor Dole of the Pauoa water works bill then came up on the motion of Harris to sustain the veto, the same being sustained, the vote being as follows:
Ayes: Andrade, Chillingworth, Gandall, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Knudsen, Long and Vida—9.
Noes: Damien, Fernandez, Hala, Kaili, Kalama, Kanho, Kealawaa, Kellinoh, Kou, Kumalea, Kupihua, Lewis, Nakaleka, Olli, Paele, Pali, Pulas, Purdy, Wright and Mr. Speaker—20.

The next action was on the veto of the Municipal bill, the motion being to override this time, Kumalea telling the House that the Senate had overridden the veto by 14 to 1. The vote was: Ayes—Damien, Fernandez, Hala, Kaili, Kalama, Kanho, Kealawaa, Kellinoh, Kou, Kumalea, Lewis, Long, Nakaleka, Paele, Pali, Purdy, Vida, Wright—18. Noes—Andrade, Chillingworth, Gandall, Greenwell, Harris, Jaeger, Knudsen, Kupihua, Olli, Pulas and Mr. Speaker—11.

The Pauoa water veto vote was reconsidered and the motion being to override, the motion was carried by 20 to 9. Speaker Beckley changing saying that the House was opposed to the Governor every time and he would vote to override.

CHINESE FUND BILL PASSED.
The Chinese fund bill passed third reading unanimously, with 15 ayes.
Senator Dickey moved an amendment to require the Treasurer to pay any balance at the end of six years to the United States, but he received no second. McCandless moved to strike out the amendment of Brown requiring the investment in bonds, saying the House would not incur as \$100,000 would be called for in thirty days. Brown replied that many of the claims were doubtful, and that many of the Chinese would not call for the money, as they would be on record as laborers and they could not return to China as merchants. Isenberg and Baldwin favored the bill as it came from the House. The bond amendment was stricken out and the bill passed.

THE PAUOA VETO.
The Governor's veto of the Pauoa bill was taken up after recess. Senator C. Brown moved that the bill pass notwithstanding the Governor's veto. He said that the criticism of the committee merited reply; that it was wrong to say that the committee made no investigation and had biased reports forced down their throats. He said the veto inferred that the Senate acted without due consideration and to help private enterprise. "To have this thing thrown at our heads at this day," said he, "is an insult to the Senate and an insult to the Legislature of Hawaii. I think, Mr. President, we are honorable men, and come to the Legislature to do our duty to the public at large, and not for the individual, as asserted and insinuated by the Governor. Brown also said that the springs could be otherwise acquired; that the Governor cast a slur on the committee which was unwarranted, and that he had no right to make reflections on the committee without having considered the evidence, as the Senate had done. He also said he had represented Oahu in the Legislature since 1878, and had never had such a message sent to the Senate before.

BALDWIN SEES NO INSULT.
Senator Baldwin replied that he didn't believe an insult had been intended, and that Brown had magnified

minutes was taken and these were not completed and read until after midnight. The minutes were approved.
Before closing Speaker Beckley thanked every one for support of the chair, saying from the first he watched the members not expecting that he would be "watched." He said that he was highly honored and that in turn he acknowledged the kindness and appreciation of all. He congratulated the Legislature on its record, and said he believed the record would be one following legislatures could not surpass, and would be worthy of any state legislature and was ahead of any other Territory.

VIDA TRIES TO RESIGN.
Before the final adjournment Henry C. Vida rose and tendered his resignation as a member of the House. In his letter Mr. Vida gave no reason saying only that he resigned to take effect forthwith.

Harris asked if Vida would state his reasons, saying he would be very sorry to see Mr. Vida leave the House. Vida said he had tried to do his duty and that business alone called him to its attention. Harris asked Vida to withdraw on account of the extra session and the necessity for a special election.

Speaker Beckley said the minutes had been read and approved and he would be compelled to ignore the resignation and not notify the Governor. He asked Mr. Vida to withdraw his resignation which was done.

The House then adjourned sine die on motion of Knudsen, after a benediction.

IN THE SENATE.
Senator Baldwin, for the Ways and Means Committee, reported favorably the House St. Louis Commission resolution, with an amendment that the expenses shall be paid out of the \$50,000 appropriation under the direction of the Governor. There was discussion and consideration was postponed.

Senator McCandless reported for the Special Session Committee for the Land Office, saying that the present land laws are admirably adapted for the Territory. The committee recommends an increase in the clerical force and a better system of accounting. Received and filed.

Senator Dickey reported back the general liquor bill suggesting that there were errors and repetition in the House amendments, and objecting to the term "guests" in the section allowing hotels to sell liquor. A Conference Committee consisting of Brown, Isenberg, Kalaauokalani, J. T. Brown and Paris was appointed and a recess then taken to allow immediate action.

TO PRINT JOURNAL.
Senator McCandless introduced a resolution providing for the printing of the Journal of the Senate and distribution of two copies to each Senator and one to each Representative. Adopted.

Senator Achil's resolution allowing the clerk forty days in which to make up the Journal was adopted.

Achl's resolution to pay the clerk \$5 a day additional from the first day of the session, and another to provide for extra pay for other employees of the Senate were referred to the Committee on Accounts.

Action on the House prostitution bill, and to reorganize the Board of Health, was deferred.

The House bill to provide for fire hydrants in Wailuku passed third reading with 14 ayes.

The Puna recreation ground House bill passed 13 to 1, Dickey voting no.

The bill to provide against embezzlement by public officials passed third reading with 14 ayes.

AFTERNOON SESSION.
The House resolution on Desky's Punahou streets was received and on motion of McCandless adopted.

Senate bills 89, 127, 149, 135 and 168 were returned from the House as passed.

CHINESE FUND BILL PASSED.
The Chinese fund bill passed third reading unanimously, with 15 ayes.

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Brown replied that many of the claims were doubtful, and that many of the Chinese would not call for the money, as they would be on record as laborers and they could not return to China as merchants. Isenberg and Baldwin favored the bill as it came from the House. The bond amendment was stricken out and the bill passed.

Secretary Carter notified the Senate that the Governor had signed the Hawaiian Electric franchise bill, the bond bill, the food law, and the bill amending the corporation laws.

Senator Brown, for the Conference Committee on the general liquor license bill, reported, making a few changes. The report was adopted. Senator Brown stated that one of the House committee refused to sign the report, as he was against the use of liquor in any form.

Senate Bill 22, deferred forty-five days ago, was tabled. It is the McCandless bill to give minority stockholders more rights.

The bill providing punishment for procurers passed third reading, 13 to 1, Achil and McCandless voting no.

The House bill to reorganize the Board of Health was tabled.

Action on the thirteen House bills on second reading was deferred.

The Alvarez leper resolution was tabled, on the motion of Senator Dickey. He said it was preposterous to bring in a resolution of such importance on the last day. Crabbe said it was a vicious measure, creating a one-man commission, and also that money could not be appropriated by resolution. Kalaauokalani wanted the resolution adopted, and said that leprosy treatment had not been successful in the past and that the majority of the Hawaiians had the disease. Senator Baldwin didn't have much faith in Dr.

Alvarez or a cure for leprosy. He said that he had sent a Hawaiian to Germany to try a widely advertised leprosy cure, but without success. He had also sent a man to Japan with the same result, and believed there is no leprosy cure. He also objected to dictating to the Board of Health what man should be employed.

The ayes and noes were called and the resolution tabled on the following vote.

Ayes—Achil, Baldwin, C. Brown, Dickey, Isenberg, McCandless, Paris, Wilcox, Woods, and Crabbe—10.
Noes—J. T. Brown, Kalue, Kalaauokalani, Kaohi and Nakapahu—5.

EVENING SESSION.

Upon the suggestion of President Crabbe that the Senate keep its record clean, about a dozen or more House bills were passed on second reading by title. Among those left in the graveyard were the bill for the education of Hawaiian youths abroad; for a Hilo public park; to prohibit aliens from fishing; to provide free school libraries; to allow any one to treat leprosy; to provide for the payment of 1896 claims; the general license bill; to provide for the extension of School and Pausahi streets; the Standard Telephone franchise; the fern and malle bill; the bill to regulate fiduciary companies; the anti-vaccination bill; Maui electric franchise; the Gear franchise; repealing Board of Health regulations.

Paris's bill "to provide for the payment of claims of damages by persons imprisoned in the year 1895," was read for the amusement of the Senate. Section 8, "That the provisions of this act shall not conflict with the provisions of any statute or statutes," excited much mirth.

The House resolution providing for a commission to examine lepers was tabled. Kalaauokalani wanted the resolution passed. Dickey moved to lay on the table, and J. T. Brown asked for roll call. The vote to table was 9 to 5, J. T. Brown, Kalue, Kalaauokalani and Kaohi voting no.

The resolution ordering the Territory to take over Desky's Kewalo streets was adopted. Dickey moved to refer to the Committee on Public Lands. McCandless said that Desky had sold his rights in Kewalo, and the streets were not in condition to be taken over, but this should be done as they are in bad condition.

WANT TO BE CERTAIN.

Senator Crabbe, in presenting the following joint resolution, said he had no intimation that the governor would veto the Long bill:

"Be it Resolved by the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii:

"Whereas, Honolulu, in the county of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, heretofore known as the district of Honolulu, containing a population of over 10,000 and not more than 100,000 inhabitants; and

"Whereas, it is said to be the wish of the inhabitant of said district to be incorporated under a municipal form of government; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the Governor is hereby requested to appoint and commission a board of fifteen freeholders to prepare and propose a charter for the proposed city of Honolulu, and that the said charter be submitted to the voters of the said district of Honolulu for their approval or rejection; and should a majority of the votes cast approve of the said charter, it shall then be submitted to the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii at its next regular session for approval or rejection as a whole; and be it further

"Resolved, That the Secretary of the Territory is hereby instructed to make such provision as may be necessary to secure such an expression of opinion from the voters within the district of Honolulu at the Special election to be held for county officers during November next.

"C. L. CRABBE,
"Senator from Third District."

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

The resolution providing for a St. Louis Commission and a quintette club was adopted. McCandless offered an amendment to provide that the Governor appoint half the quintette club, Kuhl the remainder. Kalaauokalani opposed this and said the members would not agree. He didn't want any hula dancers appointed. Dickey said the Governor and the Delegate might each select basses. "I doubt very much the musical ear of the Governor," said Dickey. "I don't believe he can sing. I think a musician should pick the singers." The amendment was lost, and the resolution passed.

The House reported the passage of Senate Bills No. 167, 168.

Secretary Carter notified the Senate of the signing of the following bills: The Torrens land act; the amendment to the Board of Health laws; the bill creating a public recreation ground at Puna; the bill to reorganize the militia; the act to provide against embezzlement by public officers; providing for exemption of wages; to facilitate the collection of debts from government beneficiaries; amending the law as to internal taxes.

THE PAUOA VETO.

The Governor's veto of the Pauoa bill was taken up after recess. Senator C. Brown moved that the bill pass notwithstanding the Governor's veto. He said that the criticism of the committee merited reply; that it was wrong to say that the committee made no investigation and had biased reports forced down their throats. He said the veto inferred that the Senate acted without due consideration and to help private enterprise. "To have this thing thrown at our heads at this day," said he, "is an insult to the Senate and an insult to the Legislature of Hawaii. I think, Mr. President, we are honorable men, and come to the Legislature to do our duty to the public at large, and not for the individual, as asserted and insinuated by the Governor. Brown also said that the springs could be otherwise acquired; that the Governor cast a slur on the committee which was unwarranted, and that he had no right to make reflections on the committee without having considered the evidence, as the Senate had done. He also said he had represented Oahu in the Legislature since 1878, and had never had such a message sent to the Senate before.

BALDWIN SEES NO INSULT.
Senator Baldwin replied that he didn't believe an insult had been intended, and that Brown had magnified

the idea somewhat. He thought the committee did good work, but hadn't considered the danger of contamination. The Governor, he said, owned an orchard above the springs and stayed there a part of the year, so had more knowledge than the others. Another thing, the springs were often dryer during the summer months than at present. He said he had been asked by the committee to estimate the value of the springs and had fixed it at \$100,000. Tunneling might develop it further, but he didn't believe the Senate should speculate. The price fixed by the Legislature was too much. Another objection was to making the \$155,000 immediately payable, instead of in the loan bill, which would cut down the amount for counties so much. The Auditor informed him that there would be \$250,000 below the amount required for counties if this bill is passed, leaving only \$465,000. Baldwin said he intended to sustain the veto largely because the price was too high and because it was not put into the loan bill.

ISENBERG INSULTED, TOO.

Senator Isenberg objected to the slurs cast upon the committee, of which he was chairman. He said the committee had held public meetings and called publicly for opinions (they did not, though), but none were offered, until after the Senate had passed the bill, and then slurring remarks were cast in the newspapers. He said the Governor reminded him of a school teacher who talked rot. "I didn't come here to be slurred like that," said he, "by that man sitting in that chair over there, even if he is Governor. He's been Governor a little too long, that's the whole truth. Senator Baldwin says he didn't mean to insult the Senate, but I think the Governor meant what he said. You bet he meant it. Never has my name been stained by such words as the Governor used."

Isenberg said the Nuuanu reservoir would bring "filthy, stinky water." There was danger also from the dam breaking and flooding the town. The Superintendent of Water Works had told him that Nuuanu stream would carry off the water, which he said was "ridiculously stupid." Isenberg also said he didn't bring in his report for money; that he was independent, and his vote couldn't be bought. He wanted the Senate to stand together "to take off the slur given us by that man sitting in that office."

WORTH LITTLE FOR TAXES.

Senator Achil said that the sworn tax return for the entire seventy acres including land and water showed it to be worth \$48,000. Isenberg angrily inquired why he didn't tell the committee. Achil said he had just got the figures from the tax office.

McCandless said the springs would cost \$15,000 a year in interest alone. He also quoted tax values showing that all the property owners in Pauoa returned their property at \$100,000. Property can be taken by adding twenty percent of the tax value. He said the Governor was perfectly right in vetoing the bill.

Senator Dickey said that he was one of the members of the committee who had changed his mind. He thought the government should own the water, but that at this time when money was needed for counties, such an expensive investment should not be made. He didn't believe the Governor intended to insult the Senate, that he was honest in his views, but that he was mistaken in saying that the springs become drier in summer.

VETO SUSTAINED.

The veto was sustained on the vote to pass the bill. Ayes—C. Brown, J. T. Brown, Isenberg, Kalue, Kaohi, Kalaauokalani, Nakapahu, Woods, Crabbe, 9. Noes—Achil, Baldwin, Dickey, Wilcox, McCandless and Paris.

LIGHT BILL VETO SUSTAINED.
The Governor's veto on the bicycle light bill was also sustained. Dickey said it was his error, that he had mistaken the sections. There was only one vote to pass the bill—Kalaauokalani.

PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR VETO SUSTAINED.
The veto of the Governor on the Public Administrator bill was sustained, 8 to 12, only C. Brown, Kalaauokalani and Kaohi voting to pass the bill. Brown said that the Governor made no legal or valid objections, and that his objections were only matters of opinion from which he differed.

VERRIDE MUNICIPAL VETO.
The general municipal bill veto was overridden, 14 to 1. Senator Brown said

SORE HANDS

Red, Rough Hands, Itching Burning Palms and Painful Finger Ends

ONE NIGHT TREATMENT

Soak the hands on retiring in a strong, hot, creamy lather of CUTICURA SOAP. Dry, and anoint freely with CUTICURA, the great skin cure and purest of emollients. Wear, during the night, old, loose kid gloves, with the finger ends cut off and air holes cut in the palms. For red, rough, chapped hands, dry, fissured, itching, feverish palms, with shapeless nails and painful finger ends, this treatment is simply wonderful.

Millions of Women Use Cuticura Soap

Exclusively for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, for cleansing the scalp of crusts, scales, and dandruff, and the stopping of falling hair, for softening, whitening, and smoothing red, rough, and sore hands, in the form of baths for soothing itching, burning, eruptions, and chafings, or too free or offensive perspiration, in the form of washes for ulcerative weaknesses, and for many sensitive antiseptic purposes which readily suggest themselves to women, and especially mothers, and for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. No amount of perspiration can induce those who have once used it to use any other, especially for preserving and purifying the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children. CUTICURA SOAP combines delicate emollient properties derived from CUTICURA, the great skin cure, with the purest of cleansing ingredients and the most refreshing of scents. No other medicated soap ever compounded is to be compared with it for preserving, purifying, and beautifying the skin, scalp, hair, and hands. No other foreign or domestic toilet soap, however expensive, is to be compared with it for all the purposes of the toilet, bath, and nursery. Thus it combines in ONE SOAP at ONE PRICE, the best skin and complexion soap, the best toilet and best baby soap in the world.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour.
Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of crusts and scales and soften the thickened cuticle, CUTICURA Ointment, to instantly allay itching and irritation and soothe inflamed and sore skin, and CUTICURA RESOLVANT, to cool and cleanse the blood. Aust. Depot: E. TOWNS & Co., Sydney, N.S.W. So. African Depot: LEITCH & LEE, Cape Town.

it was a Republican measure, and passed upon by able counsel, and that the Long bill had bad features. Achil said the Governor should have extended the session to allow the bill to be amended. Only Paris voted to sustain the veto.

MORE ACTS SIGNED.

Secretary Carter notified the Senate of the signing of the following bills: Repealing stamp duty on certificates, prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors to women and minors, pay of witnesses, for digest of Supreme Court reports, relating to chief engineer, the butterine bill, Kona-Kau exemption, repealing law prohibiting actions against government officials; relating to insurance, pharmacy bill, Chinese fund bill, providing penalties for procurers and appropriating \$3,000 for Wailuku fire department.

The following Senate bills were returned as passed: Nos. 110, 151, 168, 125, 187, 126, 142, 97, 185, 139, 140, 109, 150.

Secretary Carter notified the Senate of the signing of the bill for the settling of exceptions, which was the last one signed.

RESOLUTIONS.

Senator Dickey presented a resolution requiring the President of the Senate upon adjournment to turn over to the Secretary of the Territory all furniture and supplies, and to suggest that more commodious and modern desks be provided as those now in use are antiquated.

Baldwin amended to make it at the close of the extra session. Adopted. Senator Isenberg offered a resolution for larger and more airy quarters, even though a hall had to be rented elsewhere. Adopted.

Senator Brown moved the appointment of a committee to notify the Governor of the Senate's readiness to adjourn. The chair appointed Brown, Baldwin and Kalaauokalani.

Senator Achil extended an invitation to visit the Bungalow.

Senator Isenberg remarked at 12:10 that the Governor had refused to sign any more bills.

The minutes were read and adopted, so as to conform with the turning back of the hands of the clock.

On behalf of the Committee to Notify the Governor, Senator Brown said that the Governor had no more business to present. Report adopted.

Senator Brown expressed his appreciation of the uniform courtesy of the President, and his impartiality, in rulings. Thanks were extended both to the President and to the clerk. Baldwin added the assistant clerk and all the officers to the resolution of thanks.

At 12:35 Senator Baldwin moved to adjourn sine die. Before putting the motion, President Crabbe expressed his appreciation of the help of the Senators and thanked them for the high honor conferred in electing him president. Senator Kaohi offered prayer, and at 12:40 the Senate adjourned sine die.

Three cheers for the President ended the session.

BOAT WAS ROCKED AGAINST THE SUGAR

Answers were filed by the Pauohu Sugar Plantation to the two damage suits filed against it by two natives, claimed to have been seriously injured at Pauohu a few months ago.

The defendant denies any negligence on the part of its employees, or that there was any defect in the machinery used. In the case of Palapala, who claimed to have been struck by the fall of a sling load of sugar, this is denied and the defendant claims that the plaintiff's boat went up and hit the sugar.

The answer says "that the said winchman did not thereafter lower the said sling load any further, and before he received any signals so to do the said boat was suddenly lifted on a big wave up and towards the said sling load and knocked down, whereby he received certain injuries of the extent of which this defendant has no knowledge."

BICYCLISTS should never start out without a bottle of Chamberlain's Pain Balm in their tool bags. This Uniment is excellent for all flesh wounds and sprains. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

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the idea somewhat. He thought the committee did good work, but hadn't considered the danger of contamination. The Governor, he said, owned an orchard above the springs and stayed there a part of the year, so had more knowledge than the others. Another thing, the springs were often dryer during the summer months than at present. He said he had been asked by the committee to estimate the value of the springs and had fixed it at \$100,000. Tunneling might develop it further, but he didn't believe the Senate should speculate. The price fixed by the Legislature was too much. Another objection was to making the \$155,000 immediately payable, instead of in the loan bill, which would cut down the amount for counties so much. The Auditor informed him that there would be \$250,000 below the amount required for counties if this bill is passed, leaving only \$465,000. Baldwin said he intended to sustain the veto largely because the price was too high and because it was not put into the loan bill.

ISENBERG INSULTED, TOO.

Senator Isenberg objected to the slurs cast upon the committee, of which he was chairman. He said the committee had held public meetings and called publicly for opinions (they did not, though), but none were offered, until after the Senate had passed the bill, and then slurring remarks were cast in the newspapers. He said the Governor reminded him of a school teacher who talked rot. "I didn't come here to be slurred like that," said he, "by that man sitting in that chair over there, even if he is Governor. He's been Governor a little too long, that's the whole truth. Senator Baldwin says he didn't mean to insult the Senate, but I think the Governor meant what he said. You bet he meant it. Never has my name been stained by such words as the Governor used."

Isenberg said the Nuuanu reservoir would bring "filthy, stinky water." There was danger also from the dam breaking and flooding the town. The Superintendent of Water Works had told him that Nuuanu stream would carry off the water, which he said was "ridiculously stupid." Isenberg also said he didn't bring in his report for money; that he was independent, and his vote couldn't be bought. He wanted the Senate to stand together "to take off the slur given us by that man sitting in that office."

WORTH LITTLE FOR TAXES.

Senator Achil said that the sworn tax return for the entire seventy acres including land and water showed it to be worth \$48,000. Isenberg angrily inquired why he didn't tell the committee. Achil said he had just got the figures from the tax office.

McCandless said the springs would cost \$15,000 a year in interest alone. He also quoted tax values showing that all the property owners in Pauoa returned their property

ROYAL

Baking Powder

Makes the bread more healthful.

Safeguards the food against alum.

Alum baking powders are the greatest menaces to health of the present day.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO., NEW YORK.

SUMNER HERE ON WAY AROUND GLOBE

En route on a journey almost around the world, the United States transport Sumner arrived in port yesterday morning from San Francisco. The vessel is on her way to Manila, whence she will sail for New York via the Suez Canal. The purpose of the long trip is to send the vessel to New York, where she will be used for army service at that port. The transport had a fair trip to Honolulu, and after remaining here about seven or eight days to overhaul her machinery and refrigerating plant, the vessel will proceed to Manila. The Sumner is commanded by Captain Lathrop, formerly superintendent of the transport service at San Francisco, who has taken the place of Captain Lyman, now on the Grant. Captain Cannon, the army quartermaster, is well known to Honoluluans, having made trips here in the Warren. The transport has supplies for the army in the Philippines, and carries a large number of passengers, comprising army officers and families, a couple of young ladies en route to Manila to be married, families of soldiers, civilians, and a few casuals for various reasons. The Sumner is to carry troops from Manila to New York, and will probably take to Spain for interment, the skeletons of the eighty sailors found in the hulk of the Spanish flagship Reina Christina, which has just been raised at Cavite, where it was sunk by Dewey's fleet on May 1, 1898. The Sumner will take in 700 tons of coal.

Among those on board the Sumner is former Rapid Transit Conductor Muller, who recently left this city for the Coast after an appearance before Judge Wilcox. He is in the mess department.

CAPT. ADAMSON'S BRAVERY REWARDED

For the bravery which Thomas Adamson displayed when he put to sea in an open boat from the disabled collier Alexander in the Caribbean Sea, accompanied by a crew of six men to search for assistance, he was rewarded by the appointment as master of the naval steam collier Pompei, and he is now a passenger on the transport Sumner en route to Manila to take charge of the vessel. Adamson was then first officer, and is well known in Honolulu. The collier Alexander broke down, her shaft having been shattered, and she drifted helplessly. The master called for volunteers to take to sea in an open boat, and Adamson responded, and one of his crew was Louis Reynolds, of Honolulu. The weather was threatening and the trip was full of danger. They were not out many days before they ran across a vessel and sent her to aid the Alexander.

Shipping Notes.

(From Thursday's daily.)
The American-Hawaiian steamer Hawaiian is due today.
The British ship Tronka sailed for San Francisco in ballast yesterday.
The ship Servia is discharging her cargo of coal at the Railway wharf.
The bark Mohican sailed for San Francisco with her hold full of sugar yesterday morning.
The Lehua came in late from Molokai yesterday with a rather full passenger list and a big cargo of sugar.
The big ship Benjamin F. Packard was taking sugar from the Inter-Island steamer Niihau at the Railway wharf yesterday.
After the ship Clan McFarland is discharged here she will go either to Portland or Tacoma to load wheat for South Africa.
The Jane L. Stanford began taking in her cargo of sugar yesterday, and the schooner Blakely will begin on Saturday morning.
The ship Glencairn is now seventy-three days out from Newcastle with coal for this port. This promises to be the record long passage.
The next mail from San Francisco will arrive by the City of Peking one week from today. The Alameda is due from the Coast the following day.
The schooner Golden Shore, now thirty-three days out from Newcastle with a cargo of coal, will be sent to Hilo to discharge when she reaches this port.
Dr. Lumley surgeon of the British cruiser Amphitrite returned on the Lehua yesterday from his visit to the leper settlement on Molokai. Superintendent Jack McVeigh came with him.
The barkentine S. N. Castle sailed for San Francisco yesterday with a full cargo of sugar. She has had a new coat of paint while in port and is now as pretty a white ship as can be seen in a long day's sail.
Reports from Maui by wireless telegraph are to the effect that the Kinohiwa has taken the coconut out of the Mauna Loa in the matter of speed. However, the crack Inter-Island liner is to be laid up and get a complete cleaning, and then there will be another race.

FOR SALE.

A SET OF FOWLER'S STEAM plow machinery consisting of a pair of 14 horse traction engines, balance plow, heavy and medium cultivators and harrow.
The plant is in use breaking a salt marsh in California, but will finish the work in June and will be sold for half its cost in England.
Apply to JOHN W. FERRIS, 130 Sansome St. San Francisco, Cal. 642

PURITY IS OUR GUARANTEE

IN a recent test of six popular selling bottled beers by the government chemist, Primo Lager was the only one found pure and free from preservative acids. MORAL:

DRINK PRIMO LAGER

Brewery telephone, Main 341.

OUTLAW KENTUCKY MURDERER TO SPEND LIFE IN PRISON

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS)
FRANKFORT, KY., April 30.—Howard was convicted today of the assassination of Governor Goebel. This is the third conviction that the State has secured of Howard, new trials having been granted on the other two convictions. Howard was sentenced to life imprisonment.

"Jim" Howard has been one of the "bad" men of Kentucky. The killing for which he is to spend his life in prison was one of the most brutal and cold blooded of Kentucky murders.

Without having any personal animus against Goebel and simply because he wished to get a pardon for a former murder, Howard, in response to a letter from him, is alleged, Ex-Gov. Taylor, who was at that time Governor of Kentucky and feared that Goebel might take his office away from him, turned up from the mountains one morning in Frankfort. He presented himself to Henry Youtsey, now serving a life sentence for the same murder, and asked Youtsey what Gov. Taylor wanted of him. Youtsey had prepared the Secretary of State's office as a small arsenal. There were three loaded rifles in it and to this room Youtsey led the mountaineer.

The projected murder of Goebel was explained to Howard. He asked what he would get for it.

Youtsey asked what he expected. Howard said he wanted a pardon for killing one George Baker.

"You can have that and more too," said Youtsey. "You will get a pardon for the removal of Goebel and \$1,600 besides."

Howard immediately signified his assent to this proposition. He examined the three guns in the office, weighed them with great care, asked about the sights, and then selected a Marlin rifle with steel smokeless powder cartridges to do the work. Howard also laid two pistols on a window sill, saying: "I will fire these after I kill Goebel and people will think there were a number of people shooting."

At about this time Goebel entered the gate of the Executive Grounds. Youtsey noticed him and pointed him out to Howard. The mountain outlaw knelt at a window, drew a bead on Goebel as the latter walked along, and then fired. Goebel fell mortally wounded. Howard fired four shots with the pistols.

As Youtsey tells the story he then ran from the office to the office of Gov. Taylor. He told Taylor that Goebel had been killed. A moment later Howard entered the Governor's office. Taylor told him it was no place for him and Howard left. Taylor is alleged to have then paid over the \$1,600 head money. Howard has been tried twice before for this murder.

During the trial much sensational testimony has been brought out against Ex-Governor Taylor, but so far no action has been taken in Kentucky leading to a charge being placed against him.

GOVERNOR DOLE ON THE AMPHITRITE

Yesterday afternoon, with a salute of seventeen guns from the battery of His British Majesty's cruiser Amphion, the visit of Governor Dole and his staff, accompanied by several ladies and gentlemen, together with British Consul Hoare in consular uniform, was honored on the big cruiser Amphitrite by Captain Windham and his officers. Upon the departure of the Governor, from the vessel the Amphion belched forth the salute which was replied to by the six-pounder saluting battery in the U. S. Naval Station premises. The ceremony attracted general attention around the harbor and the hundreds of British Jackies swarmed over the rail to watch the Governor as he left their ship.
The after deck was canopied over with flags, the American and Hawaiian colors being conspicuous. On this deck the visitors were entertained. Among those present besides Governor and Mrs. Dole and Consul and Miss Hoare, were Captain and Mrs. A. G. Hawes, Col. Soper, Prince and Princess Kalaniana'ole, Sir Somers Vane. Owing to a card reception to be held aboard the cruiser on Saturday afternoon the general public will be excluded from inspection on that day.
A card reception will be given this evening on the Amphitrite by Captain Windham.

IROQUOIS MAY GO TO MIDWAY

The Navy Department evidently intends to send the U. S. tug Iroquois to Midway Island on an urgent mission, probably in connection with the landing of the cable. Captain Rodman, Commandant of the Naval Station, received the following cablegram yesterday forenoon:
"Washington, April 30th, 1903.
"To Naval Station, Honolulu.
"Provided Iroquois has the officers, how soon can she proceed to Midway Island?" Urgent.
"DARLING."
Captain Rodman immediately wired back the following message:
"Ready to proceed to Midway Islands at once. Can go without officers if necessary."
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REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Recorded April 30.
M G Duarte & wf to J Sardinha; D; por R P 5152 Kul 3333 &c, Wailuku, Maui, \$1000. B 249, p 92. Dated Mar. 28, 1903.
C Akiu & wf to A Seong (w); D; 3-30 A land, Honokawahi, Lahaina, Maui; \$300. B 249, p 92. Dated Dec. 20, 1902.
M. Nunes to J da Costa; D; por Patent 3885, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$200. B 249, p 94. Dated Apr. 11, 1903.
M Nunes to Maria G Jesus; D; por Patent 3885 and 4142, Ahualoa, Hamakua, Hawaii; \$100. B 249, p 95. Dated Apr. 14, 1903.
Keaneole (w) to I Puni (w); D; R P 3699 Kul 6533, Haku, Puna, Kauai; \$1 &c. B 249, p 96. Dated Apr. 14, 1903.
Junia Pune (w) to G N Wilcox; D; R P 3689 Kul 6533, Haku, Puna, Kauai; \$150. B 249, p 97. Dated Apr. 16, 1903.
J V Fernandez & wf to M V de Coito; D; Lot 43, Kaliu Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1860. B 249, p 98. Dated Mar 31, 1903.
W L Vredenburg & wf to Jno Hind; D; 553 A land in Ahp Wailuku, S Kohala, Hawaii; int in R P 7137, Puako, S Kohala, Hawaii; \$10. B 249, p 99. Dated Oct. 17, 1902.
Caroline S Medeiros to Lokalee Freeman; Rel; D; int in Lot 35, Pawaia, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 249, p 100. Dated Apr. 14, 1903.
S Nobriga to Harriet E W Wright; D; Kul 1345 Ap 2 and Kul 1331 Ap 1, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; int in Gr 2425 &c, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; por Ap 2 of Kul 1302, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1600. B 249, p 101. Dated Apr. 13, 1903.
L de Nobriga to Harriet E W Wright; D; Kul 1345 Ap 2 and Kul 1331 Ap 1 &c, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; int in Gr 2425 &c, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; por Kul 1342 Ap 2, Nuuanu Val, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 249, p 103. Dated Apr. 20, 1903.
Lihue Plant Co, Ltd to Wm Wolters; D; 2 pcs land, Kapala, Kauai; \$1 &c. B 249, p 104. Dated Dec. 15, 1902.
Wm R Castle Jr & wf to Wm R Castle Tr; Tr; D; por Ap 1 of R P 2101 near Vineyard St, Honolulu, Oahu; pc land &c cor Pauahi and River Sts, Honolulu, Oahu; por R P 3557 Makapala, Kohala, Hawaii; \$1. B 249, p 106. Dated Apr. 13, 1903.
M F Castle & hsb to Wm R. Castle Tr; Tr; D; Lots 1 to 11 (incl) Blk 20 College Hills, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 249, p 107. Dated Apr. 13, 1903.
A L Shaw & wf to E Pankratz; D; Lots 23, 25 and 27 Blk A Kapiolani Park Add, Honolulu Oahu; \$1000. B 249, p 108. Dated Feb 9, 1903.
Recorded April 21.
F J Lowrey & wf to Trs of Oahu College; D; 8775 sq ft land Punahou St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$2400. B 249, p 109. Dated Apr. 15, 1903.
Palolo Land & Imp Co, Ltd to Mrs H M Smith; D; Lots 3, 4 and 6 Blk 106 Palolo Valley, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1925. B 249, p 111. Dated Apr. 15, 1903.
Wm R Castle Jr, Tr to A. Coolidgeby Tr; Tr; D; Ap 1 of R P 1225 Koluhi, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 249, p 112. Dated Apr. 15, 1903.

AFTER EQUINOX

The season has changed. Cold winds, damp air, coughs, colds, grippe, pneumonia—that's the order of events.

This is the time of year for those with weak lungs or a tendency to heavy colds to fortify themselves against exposure by taking Scott's Emulsion.

Regular doses give great protection to the throat and lungs. What's the use of staying near the edge when such easy treatment will keep you out of danger.

For obstinate colds, for old coughs, for catarrh and bronchitis Scott's Emulsion is a standard remedy. You can feel the effects of even a small bottle.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl street, New York.

VISITING CARDS 50c PER 100.

Send 2c stamp today for type style book and samples. Mercantile Printing Company, general printers, rulers and book binders. Box 591 Honolulu.

FORECLOSURES

MORTGAGEE'S NOTICE OF INTENTION OF FORECLOSURE AND OF SALE

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to the power of sale contained in that certain mortgage dated June 25th A. D. 1897, made by Amoy Silva, wife of M. E. Silva of Honolulu, Island of Oahu, Territory of Hawaii, Mortgagee, to Maria L. Hoffmann, of said Honolulu, Mortgagee, (since deceased) and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 170, pages 394-7, I, W. O. Smith, Executor of the last will and testament of said Maria L. Hoffmann deceased, intend to foreclose said mortgage for condition broken, to wit: the non-payment of principal when due.

Notice is likewise given that the property conveyed by the said mortgage will be sold at public auction at the auction rooms of James F. Morgan, Queen Street, said Honolulu, on Saturday the 25 day of April, 1903, at 12 o'clock, noon of said day.

The property covered by said mortgage and intended to be sold as aforesaid consists of all that piece or parcel of land situate at Kawakawa, said Honolulu, and bounded and described as follows:

Commencing at the North-west corner of this lot at angle of two lots and running:
1. S. 4° E. 46-1/4 feet along Front Street.
2. N. 70-1/4° E. 185.0 feet along the Southern portion of this residence.
3. N. 90° W. 36 feet along wooden fence.
4. S. 75° W. 115.4 feet along the Northern portion of this residence to the initial point, and containing an area of 115-1000 of an acre, and being a portion of Royal Patent No. 1753, L. C. A. 989, and being the same premises conveyed to said Amoy Silva by deed of J. D. Holt, Junior, dated March 9, 1894, and recorded in the Register Office, Oahu, in Liber 144, pages 156-4.

Together with all the improvements, rights, easements, privileges and appurtenances thereto belonging.
There is a cottage on said premises insured for \$300.
Terms cash, United States Gold Coin. Deeds at the expense of the purchaser.
For further particulars apply to W. O. Smith, Judd Building, Honolulu. Dated Honolulu, March 23, 1903.
WILLIAM O. SMITH,
Executor of will of Maria L. Hoffmann, deceased.

The above sale has been postponed for two weeks, to Saturday, May 9th, 1903, at the same time and place.
6423-3421